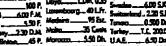
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,558

ZURICH, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1984



Herzog Picks

Peres to Form

New Israeli

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM - President

Chaim Herzog named the leader of

to form a governing coalition.

sookesman said.

We are ready to continue the

talks we have begun in order to

ment," Mr. Shamir said in a letter

accepting Mr. Peres's invitation.

"In our opinion we have to include

Many analysts voiced doubt on

whether the two major blocs could

Eight hours of exploratory talks

were held last week on the possibil-

He continued to seek support from

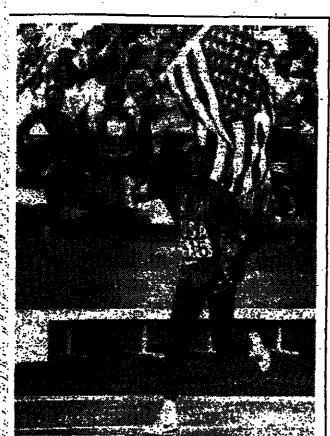
in the same government.

ity of a bipartisan cabinet.

all of the parties that want such a

Government

ESTABLISHED 1887



FIRST STEP FOR LEWIS - Carl Lewis of the United States taking a victory lap after winning the 100-meter dash at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. His time in Saturday's race was 9.99 seconds. Lewis also hopes to win gold medals in the 200-meter dash, long jump and 400-meter relay. Full coverage of the games, Pages 14 and 15.

Actor Richard Burton Is Dead of Stroke at 58

LONDON - Richard Burton, 3, whose acting career ranged om the classical theater to the follywood screen, died Sunday of cerebral hemorrhage in a hospital

Nancy Seltzer, Mr. Burton's ublicist in New York, confirmed a port of his death carried by the ritish Broadcasting Corp. in Lonon. She said she was not aware ... sat he had been ill.

> Mr. Burton owned a home in the illage of Celigny, near Geneva. ondon Broadcasting Corp. Radio nid he was rushed to the hospital 'ter feeling ill there.

Mr. Burton was also known for us long and stormy relationship ith the actress Elizabeth Taylor, hom he married twice. His widow Sally Hay, 36, a former BBC roduction assistant who became

^{e.} 's fifth wife last year. Most recently the actor had been ... orking in a new film version being rade in Britain of George Orwell's ovel "Nineteen Eighty-Four."

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13

:<u>*</u>*

The Weish-born actor said last une that he was in "semi-retire-, lid Geese Two" and then to India star in a new film version of ovel, "The Quiet American."

Last month he played a small ale as a rich U.S. congressman

Mr. Burton was one of Britain's ovies, ranging from classics such "Who's Afraid of Virginia cools?" and "The Spy Who Came



Richard Burton

Mr. Burton was born Nov. 10, 1925, in Pontrhydyfen, South Wales, and educated at Oxford - nent." But he was planning a University, He was born Richard avy work schedule. He was to go Jenkins and changed his name in Berlin soon to work in "The his youth to that of a schoolmaster who helped bring him up.

Mr. Burton had two daughters,

Jraham Greene's Vietnam War both by his first wife, Sybil Wil-

He married Miss Williams in ole as a rich U.S. congressman 1949, and the marriage was disolved after 14 years. He married te CBS television series "Ellis Is- Miss Taylor in 1964, parted from her in 1974, married her again the following year and was divorced from her in 1976. In 1976 he mareatest Shakespearean stage ac-rs. He appeared in more than 40

vorced in 1982. Sir John Gielgud, who last

Oil Tanker Hit by Mine Is Sinking In Red Sea

United Press Internations

SUEZ, Egypt - A Taiwanese oil tanker hit a mine in the southern Red Sea on Sunday and was reported sinking off the coast of North

Shipping sources said the tanker Oceanic Energy, which is owned by the Energy Shipping Company of Taiwan, hit a mine south of Port Sudan and was sinking. Further details were not immediately avail-

Lloyds of London said the 41,400-ton ship, which was sailing empty for Saudi Arabia, was the 10th vessel damaged by blasts in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez in

A Lloyds spokesman said the Oceanic Energy, which is registered in Liberia, was sailing north through the Red Sea when it sent a radio message from south of Port Sudan saying, "Met mine, ship sinking please..." The rest of the message was unintelligible, the spokesman said.

Three other merchant vessels Turkish, Greek and East German were slightly damaged Thursday when they were rocked by blasts in the Red Sea off Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

Egypt to help determine the cause of the blasts. There have been no countries in the region. casualties from the explosions.

■ Navy Teams on Alert Wayne Biddle of The New York

Times reported from Washington: The U.S. Navy has started loading mine-sweeping helicopters aboard transport planes in Virginia as government officials weighed a decision to fly the craft to the Gulf State Department officials said

the Reagan administration was awaiting a recommendation from U.S. Navy mine experts in the area. A State Department official said that ships had been damaged either in the Gulf of Suez at the northern end of the Red Sea, or in the Bab el Mandeb to the south, where the Red Sea joins the Gulf of Aden.

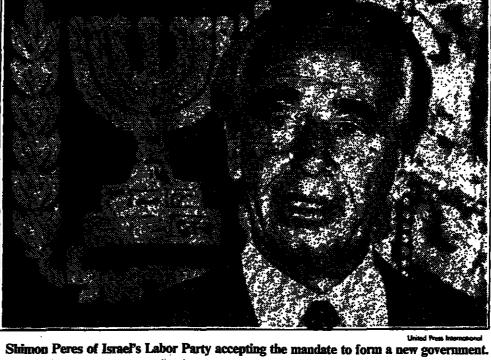
The Bab el Mandeb and the Gulf of Suez lead to the Suez Canal. The State Department official a report on the situation "in several

desire of the Egyptian government, he said, the decision would be in From the Cold" to a string of made on sending the equipment and personnel being readied at the fit from the San José accord, as do Norfolk Naval Air Station. Egyptian vessels have already

begun mine-sweeping activities, according to the State Department. A State Department official said the United States was starting "a major effort," including inquiries to countries in the region, to determine who planted the explosives.

U.S. Launches Nuclear Sub

·The Associated Press GROTON, Connecticut — The U.S. Navy lamched its most powerful nuclear-powered attack sub-The navy says the Providence is tions." quieter, faster and militarily more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3) Angeles class.



Mexico, Venezuela Sign Pact to Stop Oil Flow to 'Warlike' Latin Nations

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY - Mexico and Venezuela have announced that they will suspend shipments of low-The U.S. Defense Department priced oil to Central American and has sent a 15-member navy team to Caribbean countries "that initiate warlike actions" against other

> The two countries said Friday they were adopting the policy to provide an incentive for "the preservaton of peace" in the region, as well as "to strengthen democratic and social development."

A spokesman for Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Relations said the condition would apply only to future actions. It would be up to Mexico and Venezuela, he said, to determine whether a country should be sanctioned.

The condition was a new feature in an annual renewal of the fouryear San Jose pact. Under the agreement, Mexico and Venezuela provide generous credit terms to 10 Central American and Caribbean

sed Honduras of helmin rebels seeking to topple its govern-ment, and El Salvador, Honduras Based on their advice and the and Costa Rica have accused Nicaragua of backing actions against

the Dominican Republic, Barbados, Belize, Guatemala, Jamaica and Panama.

Mexico and Venezuela asserted in the pact that the sanctions against aggressive actions were an effort to "take every effort necessary for the complete fulfillment of the Contadora group."

They did not specify how a decision to apply sanctions would be made, saying only that they would "suspend application of this program to participating countries that initiate warlike actions against other states of the area, in violation marine Saturday, the Providence. of the charter of the United Na-

The new features in the pact capable than other ships in the Los come at a time when U.S. officials

embarrassment of Mexican offi-cials, for having moderated its sup-port of leftist groups in Central political. America. The government here officially denies any substantive

change in its foreign policy. Another new provision in the part requires "strict compliance with the conditions of payment."

The new agreement would also give the most generous credit terms to countries who agree to use Mexican and Venezuelan goods and services in programs of economic and energy development.

The four countries of the Contadora group - Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama - have been trying for more than 18 months to negotiate an agreement among the Central American countries. A key element of the agreement commits them to refrain from directly or indirectly backing attacks on neighboring countries.

their tighter attitude toward sup- of 6 percent.

"The circumstances have changed," said an official, citing the drop in oil prices and the increase in debt problems in both Mexico and Venezuela.

Government officials said that some oil shipments to Nicaragua had been "detained" until the Sanestablish a national unity governdinists complied with a schedule of payments to Mexico.

"At the moment they are paying, and they are receiving oil," said an official. He said the same standards have been applied to Costa Rica.

The San Jose pact provides oil to participating countries with an inifind common ground for working market rates. The remaining 20 percent can be paid back over a period of five years at interest rates Until a new government is formed, Mr. Shamir will remain the of 8 percent, or, if the money is to be used for development programs, Mexican officials have portrayed over 20 years with an interest rate head of a transition government.

small parties Sunday in an effort to form a government headed by his Likud bloc.

the Labor party, Shimon Peres, as prime minister-designate Sunday and asked him to form a govern-Referring to Mr. Herzog's choice of Mr. Peres, the Shamir spokes-man said: "The president's deciment with the outgoing Likud bloc. But the Likud incumbent, Yitzsion does not substantially change the situation. We still believe that hak Shamir, continued his efforts together with our existing partners we can either establish a unity gov-erament or a narrow coalition" Mr. Herzog sought to break the stalemate from Israel's July 23 elecwithout Labor.

tions by appealing for a govern-ment of national unity to deal with Mr. Peres has 21 days to assemble a coalition with a majority in Israel's problems. These involved the 120-seat Knesset, Israel's parchiefly the economic crisis, reflectliament. After that, he can ask the ed in a \$22-billion foreign debt and an annual inflation rate of 400 perweeks. If Mr. Peres fails, Mr. Her-

Mr. Herzog also said "our dezog could turn to Mr. Shamir. Mr. Shamir met two religious mocracy is in danger" because of divisions between religious and secparties Sunday but failed to win the endorsement of the National Reliular Jews and among ethnic gious Party, which controls four seats in the Knesset. The other par-Mr. Peres appealed to Mr. Shaty, the Sephardic Torah Guardians, mir to join a government led by met with Mr. Shamir while Mr. Labor, and Mr. Shamir agreed to Herzog was announcing his selec-tion of Mr. Peres. The Guardians meet him Monday, a Shamir

backed Likud. A Labor official said the party felt Likud was trying to undermine Mr. Herzog's choice by pressing its negotiations with small parties. La-bor, he said, regards this as "a very, very serious thing."

Labor, which has been out of power for seven years, won 44 seats to Likud's 41. Thirteen other parties shared the remaining 35 seats, and neither major bloc has been able to construct a majority on its

In accepting the task of forming a new government, Mr. Peres said a Labor government would try to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The pact gave no indication of what countries it might sanction for "warlike actions." Nicaragua has accounted Hendung of the countries of the

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

WARSAW - Adam Michnik, one of the outlawed Solidarity union's most outspoken advisers, has been freed from prison, leaving 6 of the 11 best known opposition activists still in prison awaiting release under the amnesty program announced July 21.

Mr. Michnik, a historian, reportedly told correspondents Saturday that he wanted to rest and recover from a beating he said he received when he refused to surrender his prison notes just before being

Reuters in Warsaw quoted Mr. Michnik as saying that he was carried out of his prison by security police. Reached by phone at his apartment in the Polish capital, Mr. Michoik said: "I didn't enter of my own accord! I was carried

here. They were security people." come at a time when U.S. officials taken from prison by car and had refrain from political activity. And have been praising Mexico, to the been carried from the car to his he kept insisting on a hearing in

apartment, Reuters added. In let- open court where, he said, he would ters from prison, he had said he prove his innocence. He and three ity to hold or to amnesty him.]

During his two and a half years in prison on charges of preparing to overthrow the system, Mr. Michnik, one of the leading members of the Workers Defense Committee or KOR, a Solidarity support group, smuggled out nearly a dozen long letters in which he challenged the legality, authority and ideology of the Polish government.

position sustained its debate with the authorities after the movement saw region who was freed Friday. was suppressed in 1981 with the imposition of martial law.

He turned down several offers of freedom in exchange for promises [Mr. Michnik said he had been either to leave the country or to

the election of Ronald Reagan.

would have to be thrown out by other prominent KOR figures force since he did not believe the were, in fact, put on trial but their government had any legal author- case was quickly recessed last month and then mooted by the amnesty.

Mr. Michnik is the first of the four leading KOR officials to be released. The others are Jacek Kuron, KOR's founder, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec.

In addition to the KOR group, the same Warsaw prison has also housed seven prominent Solidarity members who were seized two and The letters, which were widely a half years ago. Of those, four have reprinted, were one of the major so far been released, the most remeans by which the Solidarity op- cent being Seweryn Jaworski, a former Solidarity leader in the War-

> Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, a founding member of Solidarity, met in Gdansk on the Baltic with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland. Mr. Walesa would pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ Pinochet opponents in Chile are hampered by divisions, a year after their most notable triumphs. Page 5.

■ Ronald Reagan pledged to fight any attempt to raise indi-vidual income taxes. Page 2.

■ Iran has a plan for succession to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to Iran's exiled former president. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Oil-producing nations continue to pump too much oil onto the market, the International Energy Agency says. Page 17.

A SPECIAL REPORT ■ Nigerians adjust to economic and political reforms under the

Buhari government. Page 7.

TOMORROW' Profound changes are shaking the ruling Afrikaner communi-ty in South Africa. A four-part

series by Glenn Frankel.

In 10 Years, Nixon the Pariah Has Become Nixon the Statesman

Still Waiting for the 'Real Nixon' to Go Public

man and John D. Ehrlichman. His applause line. Of course, this is

close friendship, with Charles G. always something that worries a

(Bebe) Rebozo, was perhaps person when he is making speeches,

strangest of all, even to Mr. Nix- as to whether he is going too long.

on's most devoted White House It is a subconscious reaction. It is

will the mystery ever be resolved? It what had been a remarkable presi-

just might be. There is one un-dency somehow haunted by Nelson

tapped source that might clear it A. Rockefeller, the wealthy liberal

work

To whom did Mr. Nixon disclose

this intimacy? With fitting irony, it

up. The source has not revealed Republican, elite New Yorker who

By John Herbers New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - When Richd M. Nixon resigned as president 1 Aug. 9, 1974, he left the White ouse physically ill, emotionally ained, publicly reviled and facing e probability of both criminal osecution in the Watergate scane ils and personal bankruptcy.

A decade later, he has emerged at years of age as an elder statesan, commentator on foreign and mestic affairs, adviser to world iders, a multimillionaire and a ccessful author and lecturer honed by audiences at home and

-road. Yet, despite his remarkable revery, much of it a result of his rce determination to survive as a pected public figure, friends and es alike agree that his rehabilitain has not been complete and hat substantial barriers remain to ; ever again holding high office, her elective or appointive. For example, his recent decision

t to attend the Republican Nanal Convention in Dallas later s month was welcomed by most rty leaders.

Mr. Nixon's inability to shed mpletely the Watergate stigma er 10 years is one indication of : lasting impact of the scandals it infested his administration. cording to a range of academic d political authorities, Watergate its broadest sense made a major real self a public personality that

ciates and others and a reading of the voluminous Nixon literature that has been published since 1974

Mr. Nixon, who had served two dent. terms as vice president and was elected to a second term as president by a landslide margin in 1972,

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

after Richard M. Nixon's resigna-

tion from the presidency, 36 years

after the Alger Hiss case made Mr.

Nixon a national figure, the man

of the most musual, and most com-

pelling, public figures ever to walk

Mr. Nixon so often seemed un-

comfortable. He appeared to hide his feelings, to substitute for his

the American political stage.

suited his political ambitions.

remains a human mystery.

WASHINGTON -- Ten years

er, interviews with his friends, asso- Judiciary Committee of crimes that that he had tried to halt the federal included attempting to cover up the investigation of the crime. provide a portrait of Mr. Nixon the Watergate apartment complex by setting up groups that carried and the impact of his presidency a decade after his tearful departure men employed by Mr. Nixon's of government employees and prifrom the White House.

Committee to Re-Elect the Presivate citizens, performed "dirty

He stood accused by the House implicating the White House and ment.

We know a great deal about him but we do not know him. He is one Will we ever get beyond our current understanding of Mr. Nixon; Will we ever get beyond our current understanding of Mr. Nixon; was Mr. Nixon in the fourth year of

For example, just before his sweep-

ing re-election victory in 1972. Mr.

Nixon made this tantalizing con-

burglary of the Democratic Na-tional Committee's headquarters at accused of illegal abuse of power aides, served jail terms for the vari-

tricks" against opponents in politi-Tape recordings released to Con- cal campaigns, tried to get the Ingress and prosecutors by Supreme ternal Revenue Service to punish Court order, involving conversaresigned with two and a half years tions between Mr. Nixon and his through adverse tax rulings, put remaining in his term rather than aides, showed that he had ordered campaign money to illegal uses and face impeachment, which was im- money payments to those accused other acts that added up to pervain the burglary to keep them from sive corruption in U.S. govern-

Kissinger, Nixon and H.R. Halde- taking over the microphone on an dictated diary."

Nineteen officials and campaign Mr. Nixon for the Watergate workers in the administration, in- crime ous crimes involved.

Public reaction to the resignation was immediate and drastic. Republicans on federal, state and local levels were swept from office.

Mr. Nixon's successor in the White House, Gerald R. Ford, was defeated by Jimmy Carter in the 1976 presidential race by a margin smaller than the 7 percent of voters who told pollsters they did not vote for Mr. Ford because he pardoned

1,090-page book.

published in 1978. They generally

focused on whether he was making

too much money from the book or

eating sufficient crow about Water-

Many are routine and, typically

for Mr. Nixon, aimed at creating a

as the one quoted above.

Mr. Ford announced the pardon a month after Mr. Nixon's resignation. The Republicans did not re-

years a series of laws and regulations to prevent abuse of authority. A number of these have been watered down or declared ineffective. But the bulk of them have survived in some form. Daily events continue to be

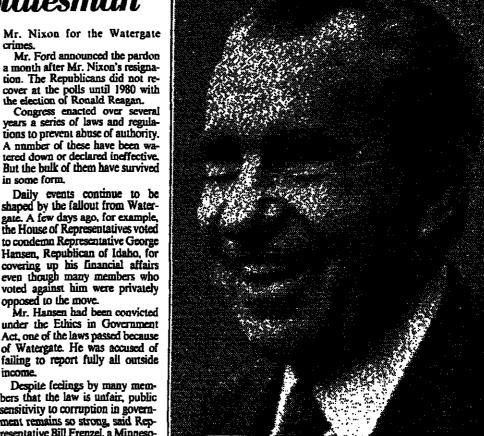
shaped by the fallout from Watergate. A few days ago, for example, the House of Representatives voted to condemn Representative George Hansen, Republican of Idaho, for covering up his financial affairs even though many members who voted against him were privately new. Nixon and Henry A. ler standing up in the middle and memoirs. "I kept an almost daily opposed to the move.

Mr. Hansen had been convicted He not only kept the diary, he under the Ethics in Government quoted from it extensively in his Act, one of the laws passed because memoirs, more than 140 times in a of Watergate. He was accused of failing to report fully all outside The diary entries did not attract income. much attention from the reviewers

Despite feelings by many memwhen Mr. Nixon's memoirs were bers that the law is unfair, public sensitivity to corruption in government remains so strong, said Representative Bill Frenzel, a Minnesota Republican, that elected officials gate. And the diary entries Mr. "are afraid of it."

much yet but it could reveal a lot. got things by birth, not just hard. Nixon used are rarely as revealing "It would look like we were covering our tracks if we made a change," Mr. Frenzel said.

The role that Mr. Nixon has



Richard M. Nixon: Remarkable fall, remarkable recovery.

associates say, entirely separately tion as an elder statesman contin-from his efforts to overcome the ues to whet public curiosity about

The former president declined to interviewed for the 10th annisary of his resignation. However, Nixon and Spiro T. Agreeming a bit too long and Rockefel
was to a tape recorder, more president many than a tape recorder, more president declined to thrive in awkward or inexplicationships — Nixon and Eigenstation and Spiro T. Agreeming a bit too long and Rockefel
was to a tape recorder, more president declined to thrive in awkward or inexplicationships — Nixon and Eigenstation and Spiro T. Agreeming a bit too long and Rockefel
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was to a tape recorder, more president declined to thrive in awkward or inexplicationships — Nixon and Eigenstation and Spiro T. Agreeming a bit too long and Rockefel
was to a tape recorder, more president declined to thrive in awkward or inexplication. For 20 months, on and off, during his mentator and adviser on foreign mentator and adviser on foreign affairs, has been accomplished, his presidency, as he said in "RN," his presidency, as he said in "RN," his presidency, as he said in "RN," his presidency as he said in "RN," his presidency as he said in "RN," his possible light. But there is just a carege out for himself since this constant in the best to thrive in awkward or inexplication. His long roller-coaster career of mentator and adviser on foreign mentator and adviser on foreig him. According to associates, he His long roller-coaster career of has recently been comparing himvictory, crisis, defeat, revival, tri- self to Herbert Hoover, the presi-

Reagan Pledges to Fight Any Attempt to Increase **Personal Income Taxes**

By Lou Cannon ngton Post Service SANTA BARBARA, California President Ronald Reagan pledged in a weekend address that, if re-elected, he would propose no and would veto any bill raising in-

dividual income tax rates. has carefully qualified his remarks about tax increases, said nothing about other kinds of new taxes that might be passed by Congress to help reduce federal budget deficits.

Seeking to take the initiative on the subject of higher taxes, Mr. Reagan charged Saturday that his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, would have to raise taxes by \$135 billion "to square with his

"That averages \$1,500 in increased taxes for every American household, and one way or another that means you," Mr. Reagan said. The president, who was vacationing at his ranch near here. charged on his weekly paid radio address that Mr. Mondale would need a huge tax increase to carry

by two-thirds by 1989. Reagan's calculations "hocus-pocus numbers" and renewed his challenge to the president to hold a series of debates this fall.

out a promise to cut federal deficits

'If we were to debate what he said today on national television, I'd cream him because he's dead wrong," Mr. Mondale said. "He prefers these long-distance charges rather than a face-to-face debate."

Mr. Mondale said he soon will release details of how he would cut the budget deficit and raise taxes. He also noted that Mr. Reagan had issued a qualified pledge against higher taxes. Today he said he would not raise personal income taxes," Mr. Mondale said. "But he was very careful not to rule out tax increases that would pro-

tect his rich friends." When he accepted the Democratic presidential nomination on guideline on any tax reform.

By Milton Coleman

Mondale has accepted full respon-

sibility for the selection of Bert

presidential campaign, a decision that drew criticism for nearly three

"I take this responsibility on my

own," Mr. Mondale said at a news

conference Saturday at his home in

Mr. Lance stepped down on Thurs-

day, Mr. Mondale said that the way

he dealt with Mr. Lance was "obvi-

North Oaks, Minnesota,

ously a misjudgment."

President Jimmy Carter.

for development" of the campaign.

But he said Mr. Lance would

continue to advise him, as he has

throughout the past year and a half

of Mr. Mondale's candidacy. "He's

a friend of mine; I want his advice,

and I don't mind that at all," Mr.

Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

that the former vice president's

President Ronald Reagan.

■ Questions of Management

Mondale said.

like," he said.

Mondale Calls Handling

Of Lance 'Misjudgment'

July 19, Mr. Mondale said that whoever was elected president would have to raise taxes. He charged that Mr. Reagan was keeping his own tax plans secret.

Mr. Reagan later said he had "no increase in individual income taxes plan" to raise taxes in 1985, but he nd would veto any bill raising in-ividual income tax rates.

Mr. Reagan, who in recent weeks

said he would increase taxes only as "a last resort."

The vagueness of these promises has raised concern among some of Mr. Reagan's conservative advisers, who have urged him to rule out a tax increase unequivocally. On Saturday he responded, say-

ing, "I will propose no increase in personal income taxes, and I will veto any tax bill that would raise personal tax rates for working Americans or that would fail to make our tax system simpler and

The chief White House spokes-man, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was "ruling out an income tax increase for the foreseeable fu-

But Mr. Reagan did not rule out corporate tax increases or other Some of Mr. Reagan's advisers

Mr. Mondale, at his home in have acknowledged privately that North Oaks, Minnesota, called Mr. some form of tax increase probably will be necessary in 1985, despite the president's opposition.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Finance Committee chairman and an influential Republican spokesmen on tax matters, has indicated that a combination of spending cuts and tax increases may be needed to keep deficits

In his address Saturday, Mr. Reagan said Mr. Mondale had indicated plans to raise taxes "by at least \$60 billion." The president disputed whether this would carry out Mr. Mondale's pledge to cut the deficit by two-thirds.

Mr. Mondale, in his response, challenged Mr. Reagan to have the Treasury Department release a study of taxation that the president has indicated would serve as a



Workers cleared rubble from Madras airport where a bomb killed 32 persons.

Sri Lankan Proposes Joint Blast Inquiry

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka -Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa has proposed that India and Sri Lanka investigate together the bomb explosion at Madras international airport that killed 32 persons and injured 13, state

radio said Sunday.
Sri Lankan Defense Ministry
officials said they believed the blast Thursday was part of a plan by Sri Lankan separatists to send explosives to Colombo and blow up two Air Lanka jets here.

The Sri Lankan government said Sunday that about 24 Sri Lankans were among the dead.

The radio quoted Mr. Prema-dasa as saying that the explosion proved his allegations that guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state were operating from the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, India has repeatedly de-

nied this charge. Two major separatist Tamil organizations based in Madras denied responsibility for the blast and said that it was part of a plot to defame them. The Liberation Tigers of Tam-

il Eelam said it was outraged and shocked at the blast. "The sophisticated nature of

work of the Sri Lankan government," it said in a statement.

Meanwhile, in Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, police said Sunday that they were searching for a passenger who was booked on an Air Lanka flight from Madras to Colombo but failed to turn up for emigration checks.

toms officials were removing two unclaimed suitcases after a series of telephoned warnings. The airport was not evacuated

Economic Potential, Stalemated War Give New Strength to Hussein of Iraq

By David B. Ottaway

BAGHDAD - President Saddam Hussein has emerged from a number of economic and political crises over the past year stronger than at any time since the war with Iran began nearly four years ago.

Despite increasing war debts to the Arab Gulf states and Western nations, Mr. Hussein has managed to gain refinancing and billions of dollars in new credit. Despite the Iranian seizure of

Iraqi lands in several border areas Washington Post Service has raised with them before: Mr. in 1983, he has blocked three Irani-WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale's failure to seek advice an offensives and succeeded in

NEWS ANALYSIS

new mood among Iraqi leaders.

crease in confidence and morale

since I came here a year ago," an

the Kurdish opposition and appar-

"Saddam has profited from the

has allowed him to suppress the

Even the Iranian-backed Shiite

Mr. Hussein seems to be so con-

fident that some Western diplo-

miscalculation, as he did in invad-

of an exaggerated sense of Irao's

"Iraq is stable, full of hope and

relative strength and Iran's internal

confident of its future," Mr. Hus-

(Continued from Page 1)

ago on on the film "Wagner," said

Laurence Olivier, who was due

In the film Lord Olivier was to

traitors to the country.

Asian diplomat said.

building up Iraq's military power through the acquisition of Soviet and French weapons. Western, Arab and Asian diplo-

"His inclination all his political life has been to have an organization that is highly centralized and narrow at the top," said a former fortable with it that way. It belped

"I deeply regret any harm I may have visited on Bert Lance, whom I The appointment revived questions about Mr. Lance's financial

dealings, including unproven charges that led to his resignation in 1977 as director of the Office of bring a black. Representative and, above all, changed the image at the beginning of the war. Charles B. Rangel of New York, of Iraq as the aggressor into one of Management and Budget under and a woman, Representative Bar-bara A. Mikulski of Maryland, into Mr. Mondale, echoing Mr. Lance's assertion that the dispute men. But it is not clear how much ward peace efforts. had made Mr. Lance a "source of authority and access to the decidiversion" rather than a "resource

sion-making process they will have. the loyalty of the majority Shiite Two high-ranking Democrats population, divided and weakened said that questions about Mr. who are Mondale supporters dis-Lance had become so common that missed the appointments as "win-dow dressing" and "the obligatory outreach" to women and minor-outreach" to women and minorhe could no longer focus on the "He's practical. I'm practical," ities. "In terms of the real decision-Mr. Mondale said. "I think he making process, there's been no war to make himself stronger now," said another Western analyst. "It made a wise judgment. I accepted

chairman of the Georgia Demo. nty precautions in Baghdad.

The Lance affair may not prove serious or long-lasting for Mr. Mondale, but it has raised quesocrats, including some Southern-Mondale, but it has raised ques-tions among Democratic Party vet-decision, Mr. Lance instead was crans and even members of Mr. named general chairman of the

Mondale's own staff about the can-The criticism continued and didate's operating style and the with his campaign role still unde- weaknesses. management of his presidential Some see the episode as evidence gia in a sort of political limbo. And it was in Georgia that he sein said in a speech July 16 mark-

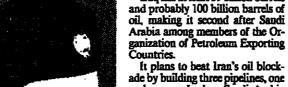
campaign is too tightly structured Mondale campaign even as the candidate toured the South. and that he is effectively cut off from political advice outside his sions he ultimately had to reverse.
Mr. Mondale let the Mr. Lance inner circle — developments that they say could ultimately damage Mr. Mondale's campaign against

matter drag on for two weeks—
reviving his old image as a politician who is cautious, indecisive and "The really important thing about all this is that it shows the inner circle tightening up when Indeed, some Democratic lead- worked with Mr. Burton two years U.S. Embassy's Truck

they ought to be reaching out," a key supporter said Friday. "Mon-dale has become isolated." ers noted this week, it was only after a dejected Mr. Lance finally of him, "He was serious, charming, passed the word to associates that with tremendous skill. I feel noth-Representative Tony Coelho of he was seriously considering re- ing but sadness." California, chairman of the Demosigning that the matter came to a cratic Congressional Campaign

divided on whether the affair from his home in Sussex, "Richard would hurt Mr. Mondale's chances to win Georgia and other Southern death is a great tragedy to the thestates in November.

impact, however, some Democratic leaders say the most important question is whether Mr. Mondale Hess and Mr. Burton a fictional and his inner circle react to the character involved in the rescue of affair by tightening the circle or Mr. Hess from Spandau Prison in pounds) of TNT. No one has that the reunion be held Aug. 15 or



and Turkey. By early 1986, even if the war continues, Iraq's export capability will reach 1.5 million barrels a day.

ties are clearly temporary. Mr. Hussen's power today is inform based on the Ba'ath Party and the Sadr. army, which he has kept in equilibrium despite the expansion of the

Arab analysts.

He remains the head of both inmen. That control has ensured his

him win the nomination and it's Iran and Iraq, said: "They are sethard to argue with success, but it's tling into a new military equilibritling into a new military equilibritling into a new military equilibritling into a new military equilibritoo narrow at the top and too highly centralized for a general election.

In that is in Iraq's favor and there correct political decision — the deis no easy way for Iran to upset the fense of the homeland."

were dismissed from their jobs for reasons that remain obscure. Their In retrospect, it appears that part whereabouts today are not known. Mr. Hussein has also kept con-

The war has been used to build a

Streets, squares and monuments have been named after him in Baghdad and other cities, as has the country's main international airport. Huge billboards of Mr. Hussein can be seen in the cities, along the main highways and in front of

lution and protecting the vulnera-ble pro-Western sheikhdoms and In the past six months, Mr. Hussein has secured \$2 billion in credit from the Soviet Union for new eco-

Pole Is Freed, Cites Beating

Reagan's decision to lift some of the minor U.S. sanctions applied suppression of the union movement, he said he was pleased but noted that he had previously called

nouncement of the lifting of sanctions and, while the official press and Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, have deplored the response as insufficient and humiliating, no one has rejected the offer. Meanwhile, with many of the revolutionary organizations.

652 political prisoners already Embassy sources said two people freed under the amnesty and more dne to gain release soon, the prospect of a meeting of the isolated activists to share views and formsplay the Nazi prisoner Rudolph official news agency. Petra, said late strategy has been suggested by there were no casualties in the a number of former Solidarity leadblast, caused by one kilogram (2.2 ers. There have been suggestions from the middle layers of the revo-

Iran Plans Succession. **Ex-Aide Says**

Khomeini Illness Cited By Former President

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service
PARIS — Former President
Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran, who
lives in exile in France, says that a plan for the transition to a post-Khomeini era in Iran was started last month when the Iranian leader appeared to be on the verge of

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who was forced to flee Iran in 1981, said in an interview Friday that the scenario involved moves toward negotiating a peace settlement in Iran's war with Iraq, a diplomatic overture toward the West and linn action against dissidents inside the coun-

try.
"The post-Khomeini era has al-ready begun," he said, adding: "If Khomeini dies now, only the moderates have a chance of taking over and this is what frightens the hard-

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he had reports from inside the country that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 84, became seriously ill in the middle of July and was sent to an intensive care unit. It was then, he said, that the plan for the succession was developed by other leading figures in

On July 28, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, or parlia-ment, said Iran was seeking to end the Iraqi war through diplomatic

Mr. Bani-Sadr said Iran bas toned down its conditions for ending the war. A peace proposal made via Saudi Arabia dropped a demand for full reparation of war losses by the Baghdad regime and insisted only on the resignation of the Iraqi leader. Saddam Hussein,

Mr. Bani-Sadr said a group of religious leaders advocating adop-tion of relatively moderate policies appeared to be winning a power struggie against a hard-core revolu-

tionary faction. He described last week's hijacking of an Air France plane to Tehran and a similar incident recently in which Spanish police thwarted a plot by Iranians to hijack or shoot down a Sandi Arabian airliner as attempts by the revolutionary faction to sabotage the new policy.

Because of the restrictions Iran has placed on independent reporting from the country, it is virtually impossible to check much of the information provided by Mr. Bani-

eral Iranian politicians living in exile in the West, has an interest in showing the world that his supporters still occupy sensitive positions inside the country and that his stitutions as well as of a security moderate line will emerge after the apparatus of an estimated 40,000 leath of Avatollah Khomeini. Jeath of Ayatollah Khomeini.

But at least part of his analysis of personal survival and kept him one developments inside Iran has been step ahead of all plots against him supported by independent experts. Even his own family members have prove ties with the West were reported by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany after a two-day visit to

Points made by Mr. Bani-Sadr during the interview at his wellguarded apartment in a Paris sub-urb included the following:

• Ayatollah Khomeini's illness

precipitated an emergency meeting of the Council of Experts, a body of about 60 leaders charged with assuring a smooth succession. On July 18, doctors revised their initial

bleak assessment of his condition.

On July 20, Mr. Rafsanjani said at a prayer meeting in Tehran that if anything happened to Ayatollah Khomeini he would turn to Ayatollah Hussein Ali Motezari for guidance. Mr. Bani-Sadr said this indicated that Ayatollah Motezari had been accepted as a transitional spiritual leader when Ayatollah Khomeini dies.

● In mid-July, coinciding with Ayatollah Khomeini's illness, the authorities took a number of steps against domestic dissent. These included the execution of 150 prisoners, stepping up of the war against Kurdish guerrillas, staged television appearances by allegedly repentant criminals and a public campaign to enforce Islamic codes of dress and morality.

 A communique carculating in Tehran in early July reported a telegram to Ayatollah Khomeini from a military leader, General Nasser Rahimi, calling for a shake-up in the army and the replacement of incompetent generals. incompetent generals.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said his informa-

and President Ali Khamenei had agreed to set aside their differences-The scenario for the succession to Khomeini is now clear," he said. "Internally, the leaders will agree Asked about President Ronald on a replacement for Khomeini as spiritual leader, arrange at least a temporary armistice between themagainst Poland in response to the selves, and step up repression in order to prevent the opposition from appearing. Everything that

happened last month can be ex-plained by panic that Khomeini was about to die."

Mr. Bani-Sadr was elected president of Iran in January 1980 but was removed by Ayatollah Khomeini in June 1981.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said opposition to the new line appeared to come largely from second-level figures in

"The hard-liners do not see a future for themselves, which is why they are resorting to acts of sabotage," he said. "During my time it was the same. The leadership was agreed on a moderate course of action and the opposition came Intion. On that occasion, Khomeini sided with the radicals."

WORLD BRIEFS

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49 Die in Plane Crash in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Combined Dispatches) - All 45 passengers and four crew members aboard an airliner were killed Sunday when their plane crashed in a marsh near Dhaka airport, officials of the Bangladesh

The plane was coming from the port city of Chittagong. The craft, a Fokker F-27 of Biman, the national airline, crashed about 500 yards (450 meters) from the runway. The officials said it was raining heavily when

Soviet Cargo Plane Falls in Pakistan

KARACHI (Reuters) — Nine bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of a Soviet An-12 cargo plane that crashed Saturday in southern Pakistan on its way to Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, police said

The authorities said they had cordoned off the crash site at Nawab-shah, 130 miles (210 kilometers) northeast of Karachi, and were searching the wreckage. The plane, which took off from South Yemen, landed in Karachi for emergency repairs and resumed its flight after refueling. It crashed less than an hour later.

The Soviet consulate in Karachi declined to give details about the plane, its crew or cargo, and the office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot said it had no exact information on the flight.

IOC Retracts Charge on Olympic TV

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) - The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, has retracted his com-plaint that the ABC television network has tended to favor American

athletes in its coverage of the Olympic Games.

The IOC issued a statement late Friday, after Mr. Samaranch and Monique Berlioux, the IOC director, met with Roone Arledge, president of ABC News and Sports. During the meeting, the statement said, "The IOC expressed its satisfaction with ABC's television production of the Games and felt that international broadcasters have received appropriate

The statement distinguished between the network's international feed, which it described as "neutral coverage" and its programming for U.S. viewers. The statement was issued after Mr. Samaranch, apparently on the basis of what ABC was broadcasting in the United States, complained that the broadcasts of the Games favored U.S. athletes over foreigners.

Shell Denies Pretoria Gave It Bonuses

LONDON (Reuters) -- Shell International Petroleum Co. denied a

report in a British newspaper Sunday that it had received secret bonus payments for supplying oil to South Africa.

The company issued the denial in response to a report in The Observer that suggested Shell had received almost \$200 million from South Africa to supply it oil in defiance of international boycotts. Shell denied that it had received any "secret incentives" for supplying oil to South Africa had received any "secret incentives" for supplying oil to South Africa, a spokeswoman said. "Moreover, it reiterates that it has always observed

producing countries destination restrictions regarding crude oil."

The Observer based its report on an official South African report that the government offered a premium of \$8 a barrel of crude from its strategic fuel fund after the fall of the shah of Iran, its main supplier, in

Iran Claims Attacks on Invading Iraqis NICOSIA (AP) - The Iranian air force attacked Iraqi forces inside

Iranian territory Sunday, after destroying military targets in Iraq, an Iranian military communiqué claimed Sunday.

The communiqué, reported by IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, said the air force had already destroyed a large number of enemy tanks in the Khuzistan and Gilan e-Gharb regions of Iran.

Iraq, Turkey Discuss New Pipeline

ANKARA (AP) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, started three days of talks here Sunday on plans for a new Turkish-Iraqi pipeline and other projects of economic cooperation. Sources said the Iran-Iraq war and the safety of Turkish tankers sailing to the Gulf war zone to load Iranian crude oil from Kharg Island are also

likely to come up in discussions. Turkey and Iraq have a 1,000 kilometer (620-mile) pipeline with an annual capacity of 35 million tons. Expansion of the line, currently Iraq's only outlet for oil exports, to 49 million tons is nearly complete, officials said. A second pipeline, which is to run parallel to the first one and to share the same terminal on the Mediterranean, is planned.

Lutherans Urge U.S.-Soviet Talks

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Lutheran World Federation has urged the Soviet Union and the United States to resume talks on limiting mediumrange nuclear missiles and called for an end to "aggression" against Nicaragua and El Salvador

The statements were made in two political resolutions adopted Friday by the 315 main delegates from 99 member churches around the world. In the last working session of the two-week assembly, delegates urged "governments and political leaders everywhere to halt the research, test

and production of nuclear and conventional weapons." Another resolution requested churches "to cooperate in the efforts to rebuild Nicaragua and El Salvador" and urged them "to cooperate in every possible way to establish human rights in Central America."

Marcos May Lift State of Emergency

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos has indicated that the may lift a state of emergency that remained in force in the southern Philippines after he canceled martial law three years ago.

He told a lawyers' convention Friday that a decision to end the state of

emergency in eight provinces in the Mindanao-Sulu region, 500 miles (800 kilometers) south of Manila, would depend on an assessment of ecurity in the region. Under the state of emergency, the army may hold suspected subver-

sives indefinitely. Mr. Marcos's government maintained the state of emergency when it ended eight years of martial law in 1981 because of a Moslem separatist guerrilla movement in the south.

Suspects in Israeli Bombings Freed JERUSALEM (UPI) — Two Israeli Army officers being held for trial & M.; in the 1980 car bombings that manned two Palestinian West Bank mayors

were released Friday.

Their release was ordered by the Supreme Court, which rejected an appeal by the state attorney to keep them in prison pending the trial.

Major Shlomo Leviathan and Captain Aharon Gilo, both of whom served in the Israeli administration of the occupied West Bank, posted \$30,000

The men are charged with conspiracy in the 1980 car bombings that maimed Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus and Mayor Karim Khalef of Ramallah. The trial was postponed until the end of the year. The Israelis were detained in April when police discovered a plot to bomb five Arabowned buses in East Jerusalem.

For the Record

President João Baptista Figueiredo, 66, was hospitalized Saturday for at least three days for treatment of severe back pains, the official EBN:

at least three days for treatment of severe case passes.

(AP)

President Ronald Reagan appointed Robert A. Rowland, a tax lawyer who was co-chairman of his presidential campaign in Texas in 1980, to head the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Greece and the United States have signed a memorandum on wages and working conditions for 1,800 Greek workers at the four U.S. military.

[AP] tion indicated that Mr. Rafsanjani

The three men who hijacked an Air France jetliner from Frankfurt to.

Tehran last week have asked for political asylum in Iran, Iranian officialistics and Saturday. The three surrendered to the Iranian authorities after

releasing 60 hostages and blowing up the plane's cockpit.

(UP)

Italy's Senate has approved a church-state concordat that will end

Catholicism's status as the state religion. The concordat, signed by the government and the Vatican in February, will go to the Chamber of the concordat that will end

government and the Vatican in February, will go to the Chamber of the concordat that will end

[Particle 1987] (Reuters And Angel Deputies for final ratification in September.

Peres Asked to Form Cabinet Ca

(Continued from Page 1) bring home Israeli soldiers from Tel Aviv, against Meir Kahane, a Tel Aviv, a Tel

He also said it would foster a renewal of the peace process" in in his successful campaign for the carrying out the 1978 Camp David Knesset, The Associated Press reaccords, which envisioned autono-ported from Um al-Fahm. my for 1.3 million Palestinians in Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

■ Protest Against Kahane About 5,000 Jews and Arabs 26,000.

U.S.-born rabbi who advocated the expulsion of all Arabs from Israe Mr. Kahane has said he wouk start his anti-Arab program in Un'

staged a protest Saturday in Um al.

al-Fahm after being sworn in as t member of the Knesset on Aug. 13 Um al-Fahm has a population of



Committee, said Friday that he intends to take up with top Mondale UNIVERSITY

outside his inner circle of James A. Johnson, Michael Berman, John Reilly, Maxine Isaacs and Robert

Lance as general chairman of his Some Mondale associates are not weeks until Mr. Lance resigned the hooeful that he will change his way

of operating, however.

"He needs to incorporate some new equilibrium." diverse points of views, but I'm not

in recent days, Mr. Mondale did greater Arab support for his cause dollars on economic development

Many of Mr. Mondale's supporters were stunned on July 14, two opposition and treat his enemies as days before the Democratic National Convention opened in San Francisco, when word leaked out opposition group, al-Dawa, has that he was moving to replace failed to make much of an impact that he was moving to replace Charles T. Manatt as Democratic with its guerrilla tactics, although it National Committee chairman remains a threat and has forced the with Mr. Lance, a banker and government to take extensive secu-

But protest from surprised Demmats are beginning to wonder whether he might make another ing Iran at the start of the war, out

remained, virtually ignored by the ing the 16th anniversary of the

reluctant to make tough decisons-

Southern political leaders were

Beyond the immediate political



Saddam Hussein

Ba'ath Party's rise to pov

Mr. Hussein has won the back- of Mr. Hussein's success in gaining sure he will," said the former staff ing of both the Soviet Union and maintaining public support trol of the army by repeatedly the United States, obtained far was his decision to spend billions of changing commanders and using

The boom came even as Iraq's oil and a woman, Representative Barbara A. Mikulski of Maryland, into his campaign as national co-chair-life from Iran's hostile attitude topermit tankers to load at Iraqi

At home, Mr. Hussein has kent ports. Iraq's investment budget rose to \$26 billion in 1982 from \$17.7 billion in 1980, while its oil income dropped to \$10 billion from \$26 billion, creating huge deficits.

These were covered by \$35 billion in reserves, \$30 billion in loans from the Arab Gulf states, 350,000 barrels a day of oil borrowed from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and \$5 billion to \$10 billion in credits from Western governments and compa-

nies doing business here. The investment allows Mr. Hussein to brag that he is "the builder of modern Iraq" and to provide Iraqis with new hotels, public buildings and monuments, highways, public housing industries and agricultural projects.

nomic projects and \$485 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to build an oil pipeline through Jordan to the Gulf of Aqaba. He has also arranged deferred payments for refinancing of \$5 billion to \$10 billion Iraq owes to

companies for earlier projects. Much of his success has been attributed to his ability to convince Western governments and companies that Iraq remains, despite the war, an excellent investment risk because of its oil reserves.

Western, Indian and Japanese

Hit by Bomb in Jordan AMMAN. Jordan - A bomb to start shooting "Wild Geese went off under a U.S. Embassy water truck outside the embassy's warehouse in a suburb of Amman

was a very fine actor, and his early on Friday. ater world, the film world and the in a passing taxi were slightly hurt flying glass. But an Interior Ministry statement carried by the

It plans to beat Iran's oil blockade by building three pipelines, one each across Jordan, Saudi Arabia Thus, its current financial difficul-

army's forces to more than one million men, according to Western and

ver. "The not been above suspicion. A Western diplomat, referring to steadfastness of our armed forces is In October, three of his half

> poor performance in the front lines as a reason to dismiss, rotate or

various army camps. Mr. Hussein's main problem today remains how to extricate himself from the war he started in September 1980. For the first time in four years, there may now be a possibility of at least winding down the war, if not formally making peace, because of economic and political difficulties afflicting Iran. If the war does wind down, Mr. Hussein may emerge as a kind of savior on the Arab side of the Gulf for containing Iran's Islamic revo-

(Continued from Page 1) vide no information on the nature of their talks.

for the waiving of all sanctions. The government, meanwhile, is continuing to study the U.S. an-

WORLD BRID BRID INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902 In in Plane I add to defend our material and the attitudes of mainstream whereas how much the attitudes of mainstream whereas the watershed in the campaign official. "We had to defend our mate, Representative Geraldine A Ferraro of New York, to developing the MX missile, the Business on limiting anti-sately with the Russians on limiting anti-sately with the Russians on limiting anti-sately material and the second of the Russians on limiting anti-sately material and the second of the Russians on limiting anti-sately material and the second of the Russians on limiting anti-sately material and the Russians on limiting ant

invention in San Francisco is a distinct shift om the policies of such presidents as Harry S. uman, John F. Kennedy and Lyadon B. Johnn, according to rote officials from DemoIn interviews, former officials from Demolatic and Republican administrations singled
Walter F. Mondale's ardent advocacy of a
material verifiable freeze on the production,

gotiated, verifiable freeze on the production, of Foreign Policy magazine. "If you go back to thing and deployment of nuclear arms as the the platforms of the 1950s, there's been a radical st significant departure from past election-

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Same of the same

Server Sec

ited States took on the uncarse of routed, eece, Turkey and Vietnam, and President mmy Carter declared protection for the Gulf.

The Hart amendment, eventually accepted by

ys in office and to work "for the removal of all Intelligence Agency.

rely than Mr. Reagan to involve the United adviser in the Nixon and Ford administrations. Sets in a foreign war, Mondale aides say.

But against the sweep of postwar history, the more officials say, the Mondale approach il-was a different era." Denies Preturktiasek

"There's been a big change in the approach of both parties," said Charles William Maynes, a

NEWS ANALYSIS

ar platforms.

Other specialists cite a Democratic platform moting a larger U.S. role in the world. Republiank pushed through by Senator Gary Hart of car conservatives led by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio opposed President Truman's moves to the car conservatives and the car conservatives and the car conservatives are the car conservatives are the car conservatives and the car conservatives are the car conservative ar ents about Central America as signals of a less station U.S. troops in Western Europe, and sertive U.S. role in the world than in the Dwight D. Eisenhower campaigned in 1952 mman, Kennedy and Johnson administra- with a pledge to end the war in Korea Now, as. Under these Democratic presidents, the Democrats accuse the Republican White House nited States took on the defense of Korea, of overzealous interventionism abroad and promise peace negotiations.

The Democratic stance this year, the special-The Hart amendment, eventually accepted by Mondale camp, emphasized the Democratic rty's general reluctance to involve U.S. comit forces in Third World trouble spots such as a smilar wein. Mr. Mondale pledest to the Hart amendment, eventually accepted by ists suggest, is particularly striking in contrast to John F. Kennedy's. In the 1960 campaign, he charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building And in 1061 he accepted by the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building And in 1061 he accepted by the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building And in 1061 he accepted by the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defenses to suffer "a missile gap" with the Soviet Union and pressed for a military building the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defense to suffer a missile gap "a military building the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defense to suffer the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defense to suffer the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defense the charged the Republican administration with allowing U.S. defense the charged the Republican administration with allowing th In a similar vein, Mr. Mondale pledged "to buildup. And in 1961 he approved an invasion on the illegal war in Nicaragua" in his first 100 of Cuba by exile forces armed by the Central

reign forces" from Central America.

"There's no clear thread that links the Kennedre Democratic presidential nominee has a more dedicated to arms paign of 1960 with the Mondale campaign of 1984," said William Hyland, editor of than President Ronald Reagan and less Foreign Affairs magazine, who was a policy

George S. McGovern's nomination in 1972.

For the country as a whole, it came in 1975 when we came out of Saigon in humiliation," he Carter administration official who is now editor said. "We also discovered that detente wasn't going to save us with the Russians. Since then both parties have had difficulty dealing with the post-Vietnam world and the world of nuclear

> Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser to President Carter, suggested the son. Senator Jackson died last year. positions taken at the Democratic convention in July were to the left of those taken by Mr. Carter in his final two years in office.

In that period, Mr. Carter imposed a grain embargo against the Soviet Union and sought financing for the MX missile, two positions Mr. Mondale has said he privately opposed.

"We never had a major party before advocating a hoax as foreign policy," Mr. Brzezinski ssserted. "I think the nuclear freeze is a hoax. It's not achievable. It's not verifiable. "Yet we're committed to it because of an activist wing of the party," he added. "It degrades the quality of our foreign policy dis-course and diminishes our standing internation-

Some Mondale advisers contend that the parearly withdrawal of conservatives such as Senator John Glenn of Ohio and former Governor a contrast to Mr. McGovern's advocacy of restraining competitors at the end of the campaign, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson to Mr. McGovern legacy of resistance to military spending and U.S. involvement abroad was that somehow the Republican White House will and Mr. Hart, were both advocates of restraints

on U.S. use of force. "In the primaries and at the convention, the

as the "Scoop Jackson" wing of the Democratic Party, foreign policy conservatives who clustered around Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, defected to the Reagan adminis-

tranion before this year's race began.

Among them were Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense who was a longtime aide to Senator Jack-

Mondale lieutenants reject any notion that Mr. Mondale is a neo-isolationist. At the convention, they note, Mr. Mondale resisted Jesse Jackson's call for unilateral U.S. renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and Mondale forces defeated Mr. Jackson's drive to record the party in favor of an absolute cut in military

"There is no new isolationism in Walter Mondale," said Barry Carter, a senior Mondale adviser on foreign policy. "He's for strengthening conventional forces."

Mr. Mondale, with his advocacy of steady, moderate increases in military spending, has taken a different position from Mr. McGovern in 1972 and Mr. Carter in the 1976 campaign, both of whom urged cuts in military spending. ty platform and Mr. Mondale personally were Moreover, in the primaries Mr. Mondale resist-driven toward more liberal positions by the ed pressures to endorse a unilateral moratorium on U.S. missile deployments in Western Europe,

apparent in the Hart plank, in signs calling to enmesh the country in armed conflict.
"end the war in Central America" and in the In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has eased his

This year, Mr. Brzezioski suggested, the clash between Republicans and Democrats over foreign policy issues is pulling "the center of gravity in both parties toward extremes, in the Democtatic Party toward naive escapism and in the Republican Party toward militant intervention-

Other former officials say the most important new influence on foreign policy is the grass-roots political strength of the nuclear freeze

"You see the impact of the freeze movement on both parties, with Mondale's advocacy of the freeze and the administration working to make sure it does not look anti-arms control," said Mr. Maynes of Foreign Policy.

Conservative Democrats such as Mr. Brzezinski and Horace Busby, a former Johnson administration official, now author of a political newsletter, suggested the tone at the Democratic convention was leading the party toward a politically risky foreign policy line.

In Mr. Busby's words, "It does not appeal to

the concern of the bulk of the country about strength against the Russians."
Nonetheless, Mondale strategists believe

their approach will exploit a major vulnerability of Mr. Reagan and appeal to the public mood. They reckon that Democrats can score strongly this year on the broad issue of war and peace

"As a nation we crossed the watershed in the 1970s," Mr. Hyland added.
"We had to defend our mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, and agreed in principle to enter into talks this fall with the Russians on limiting anti-satellite

> But Peter D. Hart, the Mondale poll taker, said he had detected no significant change in nublic uneasiness about Mr. Reagan's foreign

> "Reagan's foreign policy stuff frightens peo-ple," said Robert S. Strawss, a former Demo-cratic Party chairman. "I think Reagan's vulnerable politically in the world being less safe than

> three years ago. Repeatedly, Mr. Mondale has preached that message. In May, for example, he warned that the Reagan policy in Central America would lead to involvement of U.S. combat troops in the region.

> As an alternative, Mr. Mondale pledged to end U.S. military exercises in Honduras and to withdraw "our combat forces from Honduras" but to continue aid and training for both the

> Honduran and Salvadoran armies.
> The contrast Mr. Mondale has deliberately struck is not with the Democratic past but with the Republican present. Arms control offers his central line of challenge to the president.

> In effect, he is resuming the policy debate of the 1980 campaign, when Mr. Reagan attacked President Carter for being too soft on the issue. Mr. Mondale has ridiculed Mr. Reagan's decision to pursue research in modern weapons systems for a space-based defensive shield. Mr. Mondale assailed the idea as "a hoax" and warned that it would cost hundreds of billions

of dollars and open a new front in the arms race without offering real protection. Soberly, Mr. Mondale has said, "There are many, many other issues, but that's the only one

J.S. Senator, Surprising Leadership, Sees Compromise on Military Budget

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Sen-35 would grow 5 percent after lation rather than the 7.5 percent it President Ronald Reagan and rest of the Republican leader-

The comment Friday by Ted Steas of Alaska, who is also the irman of the Appropriations becommittee on Defense, caught : White House and the majority der, Howard H. Baker Jr., by

prise.

Vir. Baker said he did not expect percent to be the final figure. m going to talk to Senator Ste-is," he added. The White House, a statement, said it was continuto push for a 7.5 percent rise. The military budget for the next cal year, which starts Oct. 1, has an caught for weeks in a deadk between the Senate, which is strolled by the Republicans, and House, which is controlled by Democrats. The House leader-

> mise at 5 percent. vir. Stevens's subcommittee ap-wed a bill Friday that would mit overall Pentagon spending hority of \$299 billion next year, full 7.5 percent sought by the sident and the Senate leader-

al spending would be less. Mr. Stevens said be got his com-'s assistant majority leader says

Mr. Stevens said be got his comThis insistence and disputes over
the final military budget for mittee to approve the appropriathe MX missile and other weapon tion bill in an effort to get around deadlocks between various com- the military budget. House-Senate

> he supported the president's mil-tary budget, "whether we like it or not we will get 5 percent, and we'll be lucky to get that."

> "Sometime we have to make up our mind," he said, directing his comment to the president. "I'm telling him what's achievable." Mr. Stevens said, "There has been sort of an understanding between both houses that it will be 5 percent real growth."

> Mr. Baker, of Tennessee, was visibly surprised when asked about no reason to expect that will be the and result." he said. The settling of the military bud-

p wrote a 3.5 percent rise after made on this year's deficit reduc- it, to a conference with the House. lation into its budget resolution tion package. A 5 percent growth In conference, Mr. Stevens pre-1985 and has offered to compackage would cut deficits, now crease the president wants would projected to total about \$800 bil- be cut. lion through 1987, by about \$160 A 5 percent increase in spending billion over the three years.

programs, but because many pro- House press secretary, said the jects extend over several years actu- president would press for 7.5 per-

This insistence and disputes over systems have led to a stalemate on mittees of the House and the Sen-ate. Conference committees are dead-locked on the budget resolution, Mr. Stevens said that although which sets nonbinding targets for spending authority, and the mili-tary authorization bill, which approves broad programs but not the money to pay for them. The money is approved in an appropriation

Mr. Stevens's strategy is to try to get the bill approved Friday by the subcommittee and through the full Appropriations Committee, possibly next week, just before the recess for the Republican National Convention and Labor Day. Then, Mr. Stevens said, the Senate would the comments. "I respect Ted's have "a defense baseline" reflectopinions in most things, but I have ing the president's desire for a 7.5 percent rise in the military budget. Mr. Stevens said the Senate would then be able to get the presiget is the last major decision to be dent's military budget, or most of

authority for the military in 1985 The White, House staff, in Cali- would reduce the \$299 billion figfornia with the president, dodged are the president wants to about questions about whether Mr. Rea\$293 billion, according to commitp. Spending authority allows the gan would accept a 5 percent rise. tee staff, The House budget resolutagen to commit money for Marlin Fitzwater, deputy White tion figure is \$285.7 billion.



A woman checks globs of oil on a beach at Galveston.

Oil Spilled From Grounded Tanker Fouls Texas Coast, Spares Marshes

GALVESTON, Texas - Globules of crude oil from a grounded tanker coated a coastal area spanning this city's most popular tourist beaches but missed two environmentally sensitive marshlands.

Crews used road-working equipment Saturday to remove the oil, which was spilled when the British ship Alvenus went aground July 30 about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east, off the shore of Cameron, Louisiana. The spill has been estimated at 1.25 million gallons (4.7 million liters). Texas officials confirmed that 55 miles (90 kilometers) of coastline had been affected.

"The environmental impact of this thing was very minimal," said Dale Pluckett, a spokesman for the U.S. Coast Guard. "No sheen, let alone any oil, got into the marshlands. That's what would have been lead to clean to a

ustice Stevens Says His Colleagues Market State Tave 'Leaped' to Exceed Authority

John Paul Stevens

preme Court of Colorado and then

By Fred Barbash HICAGO - Justice John Paul vens has delivered an unusual ech accusing the Supreme urt's majority of overreaching authority in controversial civil its and defendants' rights cases. ustices rarely carry their dis-ts into a public forum and dis-

supposed to keep their rulings narrow as possible and not deal h issues unnecessary to the resoon of a case.

s specific cases as Mr. Stevens

Saturday in dedicating a build-

at the Northwestern University

aying the majority had issued essively "far-reaching" proincements and had "grasped" l'eaped" to decide issues that should have avoided, he re-

Ar. Stevens said the court had a second case, Colorado vs. right that unfairly favored governfighters Union vs. Stotts by criminal law decision from the Su-erty. gesting that racial quotas in cm-

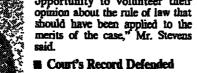
ices ruled that a court may not federal courts have no jurisdiction. er an employer to protect the Justice Byron R. White, joined of recently hired black emby Chief Justice Warren E. Burger rees at the expense of white emand Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, to say that rulings favoring the porees who have more seniority, ld have been decided on much rower grounds.

ut "the court elected to make a reaching pronouncement con-ing the limits on a court's pow-

3. Official Resigns; suse of Funds Cited

Washington Post Service ASHINGTON - Fred J. Vilthe No. 3 official at the Federmergency Management Agenhas resigned because of isations that he misspent ,000 to renovate a government

r. Villella's resignation from agency, which is charged with aring for national disasters, a two days after a House submittee heard evidence he had red extensive renovations to a rament building in Emmits-



■ Court's Record Defended Philip Hager of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Chica-

The solicitor general of the Unit-ed States, Rex E. Lee, has defended the recent record of the Supreme Court, saying that, contrary to claims by critics, the justices' rulings widening law enforcement powers have strengthened individ-

ual rights and made Americans "more free." Mr. Lee, whose office argues the government's side in cases before the court, made his remarks Friday He took strong issue with the contention that the court, in its er to prescribe affirmative action as a remedy," he said. taken a philosophical turn to the

"People who live in the United yment might be illegal.

dismissed it for being purely a States have more rights and enjoy le said the case, in which the state-law matter over which the more freedoms because of the work of the United States Supreme Court during the term," he said. Mr. Lee said it was a distortion

> that the court had no power to pense of the individual. review the case, but they nevertheless criticized the Colorado court's freedom," he said. "For the overwhelming majority of people in Three members of the court America, the thief, the rapist and who are often described as conser- the kidnapper pose a significantly vatives - and who expressly greater threat not only to our hapagreed with the court's jurisdiction-al holding — could not resist the do the policeman and the jailer."

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Turner, Seeking Votes, Goes to Canada's West Mr. Turner's goal of making the

By Douglas Martin New York Times Service VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Prime Minister John N. Turner carried his election cam-

paign to western Canada last week in an effort to end the bitterness that existed between the people of the region and his predecessor, Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau's policies on energy and rail transportation were seen by the people of western Canada as benefiting Quebec and Ontario at their expense.

Mr. Turner hopes that the governing Liberal Party, which now holds only two seats in Parliament from districts west of Ontario, can revive its fortunes in western Canada. He has underscored his commitment by taking the politically risky step of seeking his own election to Parliament from a district in Vancouver now held by the Con- nation's youths do not have jobs.

Liberals a national party is shared by the opposition Progressive Conservative Party. They are trying to increase their strength in Quebec, where they hold only one of 75 seats. Brian Mulroney, the party leader, is taking the same gamble as the prime minister by choosing to rum in a Quebec district long held by the Liberals. Mr. Turner was sworn in as

prime minister on June 31. Shortly afterward, he called for a general election on Sept. 4, saying he needed a new mandate to deal with Canada's problems.

Mr. Turner's message is that his experience in politics and business can reverse the economic decline of the past three years. Canada's unemployment rate is more than 50 percent greater than that of the United States, and a lifth of the

Some commentators have said "I understand your sense of Mr. Turner's nine-year absence alienation, your sense of being ir- from politics may have dulled his



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AMERICAN TOPICS

White Couple Gets To Adopt Black Child

A white couple in Maryland opposing a state policy that discourages interracial adoptions was told Friday that they will be allowed to adopt a mildly retarded 3-year-old black child. The Department of Social Services in Baltimore County, Maryland, agreed that the couple would make better parents than would other applicants.

James and Jackie Haas, a childless couple who are both special education teachers, were told in March that the county would consider their adoption request only if nationwide efforts to find a suitable black family were futile. State policy requires that social service departments make all possible efforts to place children with families of the same race.

The couple went to court to have the state policy found unconstitutional, but that case is now moot following the county decision to let them have the

Pinball, Jukeboxes Fall Victim to Video

The pinball machine and the jukebox are vanishing from bars, restaurants and amusement arcades across the country, giving way to video games and video disc players and the all-music channel on television. "Kids don't want to play pinball any more," said Harry Śoulette, operator of a penny ar-

cade in Brooklyn. "They walked away from the pinball machine to play Pac-Man and Star Wars in late 1979, when the video boom began, and they have never looked back since." Some in the industry, where sales have been slow or virtually nonexistent, insist that the pin-

ball machine and jukebox are not dead yet, especially among those over 35. Other disagree. "It's wishful thinking on their part," said Steve Hochman, owner of Crown Vending Co., an operator of video games in

Queens. "As far as I can see,

there is no going back for these kids who grew up in a fast-paced world. They all find the pinball machine too slow and

Topless Rules Eased For Olympic Visitors

Police in Santa Monica, California, being diplomatic for the Olympic games, have decided for the time being not to arrest European women who are going topless on beaches - a practice frequent in Europe but banned on most U.S. beaches. "We usually don't do any-

thing about it until someone complains," said a senior life-guard, Bill Asturias. He said he just tells the women to cover up. However, Mr. Asturias said

some American women are tak-ing advantage of the relaxed rules and are taking off their own tops, then pretending not to understand English. "But when we say we'll call the police if they don't put it back on, that usually gets through," he said.

Notes on People

Some of the most intense scrutiny of the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Geraline A. Ferraro, is coming from the office of Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, Mr. D'Amato won a three-way race in 1980 with less than a majority of the vote, and may be facing a serious challenge in seeking a second term in 1986. If the Democratic ticket does not win this fall, D'Amato strategists reportedly be-lieve that Ms. Ferraro, who must give up re-election to her House seat to run for vice president, will be the leading candidate to oppose him.

Plans to include a New Testament Bible in the 5,000 welcome kits for delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention in Dallas in two weeks were scrapped Friday, shortly after Hyman H. Bookbinder, spokesman for the

American Jewish Committee in Washington, complained to the White House about the idea. Theodore H. White, the writ-

er. has resigned from the Na-tional Press Club to protest the July 30 appearance at the club of Louis Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader. He also returned an award the club gave him four years ago. Mr. White said be resigned chiefly because Mr. Farrkhan threatened against a Washington Post reporter who quoted the Rever-end Jesse L. Jackson referring to Jews as "Hymies."

Short Takes

On Aug. 7 Americans in doz-ens of cities will turn back the clock to an era when citizens went for nighttime strolls or whiled away summer evenings on their porches or front stoops. They'll be participants in a "National Night Out," an un-usual anti-crime effort that is intended both to deter street crime and show that the public is fed up with it. About 95 U.S. communities, including Philadelphia and Minneapolis, are backing the night out by encouraging residents to stay outdoors from 9 to 10 P.M.

The business traveler who stays overnight in a first-class hotel and eats three meals a day in first-class restaurants will pay an average of \$178 daily in Manhaitan, says a management consulting firm quoted in Parade Magazine. Runzheimer and Co., which tracks 100 American and 25 Canadian cities frequented by business travelers, says that Washington follows New York City as the most expensive business destination, at \$149 a day. Travelers going first-class in Atlantic City, New Jersey and Los Angeles will avgo \$130 daily. erage \$134 a day, and in Chica

More than 16 million people work full or part-time for the federal, state and local governments combined, says the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Food Policy for Africa

There is, in most of black Africa, a permanent food crisis — a "food challenge," the development experts euphemistically call it — initiative that the Reagan administration presented last month. The program calls for financing transportation associated with food and it has been getting worse. In "normal" times, without major drought or world recession, millions of people are disabled by malnutrition and poor diet, and millions die. Most of the countries in which they live were pitifully poor upon assuming independence 25 years ago. Through the 1960s and 1970s their food production expanded at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent and their populations at 2.9 percent Commercial food-grain imports reached 20 million tons in 1980, food aid 1.5 million tons. Droughts and world recession cut into local production and imports alike.

America has always been a major provider of food assistance to Africa. The Reagan administration went against that tradition earlier this year when it allowed \$60 million in African famine relief to remain hostage for several months to congressional approval of aid to Central America. However, leading private agencies have saluted the African food aid

aid, funding to accelerate relief procedures, prepositioning grain in selected Third World areas, and creation of a task force to make better forecasts of food shortages.
But food aid is not the Africans' prime need;

more efficient food production is. The UN World Food Council reports that many African countries are addressing the "inefficient marketing channels, artificial price-fixing measures (which usually favor the urban consumer at the expense of the rural producer) and other macroeconomic policies that adversely affect incentives for the production of food." But few of these countries are doing nearly enough about it. To spur them on, the Reagan administration has proposed a fiveyear, \$500-million incentive for food policy reform - its "economic policy initiative for Africa." Congress is being a bit sticky on the details, but the idea is just what Africa needs. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

The True Olympic Spirit

Meeting with American Olympians on the eve of the Los Angeles games, President Reagan identified himself squarely with the "new patriotism" which, he suggested, was about to be expressed and exemplified in the perfor-mance of those athletes. It was a bit of hokum, but it was perhaps forgivable. An element of nationalism lies close to the core of the Olympic games, and no less - perhaps more among spectators than among participants. It is something that no politician running for re-

election could be expected to ignore. Other feelings have also been on view in Los Angeles. We have in mind a special moment on Thursday. The American men's gymnastic team had won a thrilling upset victory two nights before, edging out the Chinese and Japanese, and the individual men's gymnastic competition was now in full swing. Bart Conner did gyrations on the pommel horse of a surpassing strength and elegance, and got a 9.95. He stood near the apparatus as Li Ning

for a 9.95. Li Ning's mask broke into a grin. and he went up to Bart Conner, who seems always to be grinning. Right in the middle of this incredible contest, they joyfully slapped high fives: two superb athletes, exhilarated by the demands of their sport, reaching for the moment beyond personal ambition, demonstrating perfectly the best Olympic spirit.

The American athletes represent the American people, Mr. Reagan had also said, "not in some kind of narrow nationalist sense but in a wider sense. They reflect the things we taught them about human conduct and human effort - all the good things they learned on the playing fields and at the gym, on the city streets and in the playgrounds of America."
That time around, Mr. Reagan had it exactly right. Good things have been learned by many athletes from many different countries. They have been teaching the rest of us.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leave Religion Out of It

When John F. Kennedy became president a generation ago, it was thought that the issue of a candidate's religion was buried forever in America. After nearly 200 years of Protestant presidents, the country was finally led by a Roman Catholic. And if a Catholic, why not a Jew, a Buddhist or a Moslem? Why not, for that matter, an agnostic or atheist? What matter in presidents are human values, moral values, not religious affiliation or baptism. That the devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes is, after all, something most of us have learned before reaching voting age. Yet now, due to a president who has been relentlessly blurring the line between church and state, religious credentials are again being fac-

tored into the electoral process.

Consider a speech that Mr. Reagan made recently at a Roman Catholic church in Hoboken, New Jersey. He said he did not believe that someone can be compassionate and yet "How can they parade down the street, wearing compassion as if it were a cloak made of

neon?" he asked. "They have no compassion for the most helpless of God's creatures."

Some of those allegedly pitiless people were probably in the president's audience. Cathoics are as likely to have abortions as members of other religious groups, and just as likely to endorse the choice. That they may thus differ with their church's teaching is a matter for them, their clergy, their conscience. It is not the business of the president.

Nor is Mr. Reagan's faith the business of his opponents. "The president walks around calling himself a good Christian," Geraldine Ferraro said recently, "but I don't for one believe it, because the policies are so terribly unfair." Ms. Ferraro was right in her policy judgment,

wrong to characterize that judgment as pious.
But it is Mr. Reagan who started this "holier than thou" competition, invoking religion on abortion, foreign policy, school prayer and other issues. He has intruded on sacred and repugnant since the birth of the republic. - THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

A Soviet Boot for Honecker?

The planned visit to West Germany next

month by Erich Honecker, the East German leader,] clearly had to be cleared with Moscow in the first place, and could still be canceled on orders from the same quarter. So what is going on? It is unlikely that what we are witnessing is a pure charade, any more than it is a dangerous rift between [East Berlin] and the Kremlin. But there have been many signs lately that, in the face of Russia's continuing inability to raise the living standards of Eastern Europe from her own resources, East Germany is moving toward those other Comecon countries (notably Hungary, Romania and Poland) which are seeking economic salvation from the West, In other words, Herr Honecker may be trying to wriggle his toes just a little too much, with the Kremlin feeling that the time has come to bring a cautionary boot down on them. The Sunday Telegraph (London).

For Koreans, another nation plagued by postwar territorial division, the progress being

made by the Germans for national reconciliation draws keen attention — and envy. [Could] North Korean leaders soon become versatile enough to learn a lesson from another Communist state, East Germany, in tackling the imperative task of easing the national pains and paving the way for unification?

- The Korea Times (Seoul).

A Futile Mission to Moscow

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was deeply disappointing. There was no joint communique, and his frustration was candily reflected by his avoidance of the press. All he was prepared to say was that his visit was useful in that he had been able to hear the views of his hosts on a wide range of issues. Whatever transpired on the question of Afghanistan remains secret. The obvious conclusion is that the secretary-general got nowhere in his discussions on a political settlement. - South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

FROM OUR AUG. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Grand Send-Off for the Czar COWES, England - The Emperor and Empress of Russia brought beautiful weather to Cowes from the moment they arrived here, and this afternoon [Aug. 5], in lovely sunshine, they left, amid salutes from the Dreadnoughts and friendly waves of handkerchiefs from the Victoria and Albert, where all the Royal family had assembled on the bridge. From the signal mast of the Royal yacht, as the Standart moved up, the following signal was hoisted: "Good journey, an revoir." The Imperial procession was a pretty sight. While three Dreadnoughts remained at anchor, three more which had been anchored a mile or so up the Solent steamed out and took the lead. Next came two sage-green Russian torpedo boats, then the Standart, flying the Imperial standard at the main, looking very smart, trim and graceful.

1934: Admiral Byrd Awaits Rescue LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica — A second attempt to reach Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who is alone in a snow hut 123 miles from Little America, the base camp of his Antarctic expedition, has started. Anxiety as to the fate of Admiral Byrd, marooned alone in his hut, has been set at rest by the resumption of wireless communication between the explorer and his base. The first rescue party set out for Byrd's lonely outpost two weeks ago after he radioed that he had hurt his arm and requested that two meteorologists be sent to break the vigil that he had planned to keep for five months during a survey which, it was hoped, would throw some light on the past and future climate of the region. A severe blizzard drove back the party, however, after it had covered twenty-eight miles.

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Hiroshima + 39: High Time to Ban Tests

N EW YORK — Thirty-nine years ago, on Aug. 6, 1945, the Enola Gay opened its bomb bay doors over Hiroshima, and America became the first and only nation to use nuclear weapons against another. On this somber anniversary, a public campaign is being launched to achieve an end to all nuclear explosions by the time of Hiroshima's 40th observance in 1985.

The campaign is not as farfetched as it may sound. Once before, starting in the Eisenhower administration, a moratorium on all nuclear testing was observed by the United States and the Soviet Union. Twice, in the Kennedy and Carter administrations, a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTBT) was almost achieved.

The Kennedy effort ended in the imited test ban treaty, banning nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. The Carter negotiations were virtually complete, with the Russians agreeing to on-site inspections for verification, when the invasion of Afghanistan and resistance to the treaty by the U.S. military and the

nuclear laboratories scuttled it. Then Ronald Reagan took office and began a nuclear buildup that caused him to renounce any intention of negotiating a test ban. He thus gave the back of his hand to legal treaty commitments under-taken by his predecessors — for in the limited test ban treaty of 1963 and later in the nonproliferation treaty of 1970, both ratified by the U.S. Senate, America had solemnly pledged its best efforts to bring

about an end to nuclear testing. Renewed nuclear proliferation is one good reason to bring public pressures on Mr. Reagan, if he is re-elected, to seek a comprehensive test ban. At their last review conference in 1980, signatory nations of the nonproliferation treaty warned that if the nuclear powers did not make progress toward ending nuclear tests by the time of their next conference in 1985, some might renounce the treaty and resume nuclear weapons development. But the only thing that has been done about nuclear tests has been to conduct more of them in the United States and in the Soviet Union.

Nonproliferation is only one reason. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California, who headed the Atomic Energy Commission under Presidents Kennedy and

Johnson, says in a statement supporting the new drive for a compre-hensive test ban that it would "halt that aspect of the arms race that is most threatening: the qualitative improvements in nuclear weapons." A relatively simple step to take and enforce, the ban would produce "new momentum" in more complex

arms control negotiations. And it might lead to improved Soviet-U.S. relations across the board. Dr. Seaborg prepared his remarks for a Washington news conference

to be held on Aug. 6 at which the CTBT campaign will be announced by the Center for Defense Informa-



U.S. negotiator for the limited test ban treaty, and numerous scientists and scientific organizations are expected to register their backing.
Walter Mondale, the Democratic

presidential nominee, announced in the spring that if he is elected he

will observe a moratorium on nuclear testing as long as Moscow does, as a step toward renewing negotiations for a comprehensive test ban.

Meanwhile, though, the predictable opposition will center, first, on the supposed difficulties of verification. In fact, aside from the Soviet Union's stated willingness to accept on-site inspection, the scientific evi-dence is overwhelming that nuclear tests above one kiloton in magnitude (smaller explosions have little value for weapons development) can be detected by seismic means.

Opponents will also argue, as before, that testing is necessary to keep weapons in the nuclear stockpile in working order. In fact, "meticulous inspection and disassembly" have been the main reliance procedures for such checkups, a former director of the Los Alamos lab-

oratory has testified. These spurious arguments have prevailed in the past. But the real reason for testing is to develop and improve nuclear weapons; and the best reason for a comprehensive test ban is to put a stop to that in America, the Soviet Union and anywhere else it might be contemplated.

Afterward 'There Was No Hate Left'

By Robert Karl Manoff

NEW YORK — In Hiroshima I recently met René Schafer, a Dutch soldier who spent three and a half years as a prisoner of war building tankers in the Mitsubishi shipyards. He suffered during those years, he told me, and learned to hate his guards, as well as all Japanese. Every night he spent as a prisoner of war he said a silent prayer, invoking God's help for an attack on the city to exact revenge and to end the war. In August 1945, he said, his prayers were finally answered.

Early on that morning, a guard called out an air-raid warning, and he dove into a ditch. "The explosion looked like lightning had struck the earth near me," he remembers. "Thunder came out of the earth. There was total darkness and I could feel the heat on my back. It was so black that I thought I had gone blind. Then I saw what I thought was a huge orange balloon. It grew so large and so bright that I thought it was going to crush me. Then I realized it was a cloud. In its light I saw that everything had been flattened.

"All around me I could see people with skin peeling

off their bodies. Bloody soldiers were wandering every-where. I thought I was living after the end of the world. I stumbled back to our camp, where one of the Dutch officers gave orders to search for other POWs and to carry the wounded up a nearby hill and out of the way of the fire. I went back and forth three times that night, taking not only POWs but injured guards as well. These were men I had hated that very morning and had wished to be dead. Now I was saving their lives.

"From the moment the bomb went off, there was no hate left. It was a strange experience—how hate can be turned to pity by a single bomb. There was no differ-ence for me between the Japanese victims and my

friends. I felt myself a victim among other victims, not a Dutchman among Japanese. The bomb killed hate." Terrible as they were, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki created a new kind of community, a bizarre and terrible nuclear brotherhood in which suffering united those whom hatred had divided. In the years since World War II, the entire world has been drawn into this new community as nuclear weapons and new delivery systems have made clear that all humanity is now a member of the same fraternity of risk.

In a terrible caprice of fate, the vulnerability that all the world has come to share has, for the first time in history, created a true world community, with a common condition (the threat of the bomb), a common interest (avoiding the holocaust) and common re-sources (the moral and political vision to do so). It is one of history's richer ironies that a world

community should emerge only under the sign of imminent destruction. But we now understand that we are all equally at risk — that we share a common destiny which only we, together, can fashion.

The writer is on leave as managing editor of Harper's magazine to write a book on press coverage of nuclear arms issues. He contributed this to The New York Times.

And Now ASATs, With No Stopping if Tests Start

By Herbert Scoville Jr.

N EW YORK — President Reagan has now professed a willingness to curb the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to procure anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons. However, instead of accepting a mutual morato-rium on such programs, Mt. Reagan is insisting on conducting America's first real ASAT tests this fall. He would then have to rely on a defer-

ral of future tests if negotiations were to succeed before the ASAT race was stepped up another notch. The space weapons race is approaching a crossroad, and the way we turn in the next few months may

ourselves to annihilation. On June 29 the Soviets offered to start talks in September in Vienna to ban such weaponry; but they have been equivocal about accepting the U.S. position on the agenda and timing. One point they have made is that the talks cannot be productive unless the United States refrains from testing its ASAT system. The Soviets have stopped all tests of their crude system.

this key space test is made, the chances are mil that the ASAT race This is not just a debate between Presidents Reagan and Chernenko to stake out an initial position at can be aborted. Any talks would collapse, as the European missile negotiations ended after the first Vienna. It has been the subject of a

debate between the Reagan administration and Congress. This spring the House of Repre-sentatives tied a rider to the defense authorization bill, forbidding the use of funds for ASAT testing as long as the Soviets do not resume tests. A similar measure in the Sen-

ate was narrowly defeated. The issue is before the Senate-House Conference Committee. The mise between the administration's position (no delay in U.S. testing) and the House position (a U.S.-Soviet moratorium while an agreement is worked out). One compromise reportedly would have allowed the air force to conduct tests against a space object this fall, but would have postponed subsequent tests. But this sort of compromise ig-nores the fact that one cannot be-

come just a little bit pregnant. Once

fessed change of heart from his March 31 report to Congress rejectical ploy to undercut Democratic criticism during the campaign. But ending the space arms race is too important a goal to become a victim of politics. Once both sides test and deploy ASAT systems for

destroying low-altimde space vehi-cles, U.S. military satellites will be at risk. These are more critical to U.S. security than comparable satellites are to the Soviet Union. More important, Pandora's Box

Pershing-2 missiles were deployed.

The Reagan administration most know this. If President Reagan in-

ed in halting this arms race. It would be an indication that his pro-

will be open on a myriad of spaceoriented ballistic missile defense programs. ASAT can be used as a cover to evade the prohibitions on space and mobile ABM systems in the 1972 ABM treaty. This treaty, which President Reagan's Scow-croft commission called one of the most successful arms control agreements, is already being threatened by Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" pro-gram. Legitimizing low-altitude ASATs will ring its death knell. sists on continuing with the ASAT test program, it is a clear demon-stration that he is not really interest-

America's, future security and economic interests lie in a mutual halt to all ASAT tests now. The Soviets have a clumsy and unreliable ASAT system. Now is the time for national restraint and serious negotiations. This is a sounder road to security than relying on a mirage of future restrictions to save us after a first real ASAT test has made us a little bit pregnant.

The writer was assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1963 to 1969. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Decade of Post-Watergate Ethics in Government

N EW YORK — It takes time to assess the lasting importance of what appears at a given moment to be a historic event, but there is little doubt that President Richard Nixon's resignation 10 years ago this week was historically important.

There have been scandals in high and low places in American govern-ment since the beginning of the re-public, some of them notorious like the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s, when the secretary of the interior was convicted of taking bribes for leasing naval oil reserves to private operators. But only Watergate has led to a president's resignation. The enormity of the 1974 scandal

prompted a governmental response of unique magnitude. Laws have been passed and court decisions made that define new rules and exnectations for ethics in government. Today, officials are accountable to the stringent standards of a post-Watergate morality.

This new strictness is a mixed

blessing. FBI agents posing as Arab sheights have approached congressmen who had not solicited bribes and offered them cash in return for fa-vors. The FBI in those cases was not discovering malfeasance in public office but creating it. Before Watergate, such a tactic would probably have been condemned by the courts as entrapment. In today's throw-therascals-out atmosphere, the courts sustained the convictions.

In direct response to Watergate, the Ethics in Government Act was passed and signed into law in 1978, when I was a senior member of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. It requires federal officeholders to disclose in great detail the financial holdings and activities of themselves and their family members. It has, on the whole, been strongly enforced.

There were criminal prosecutions for corruption in the federal government before the Ethics in Government Act, but prescriptions for the avoidance of conflict of interest and for strict financial disclosure requirements are post-Watergate reforms. The public should take advantage of the required disclosures; they are appropriate to consider in judging By Jacob K. Javits

whether an official's life-style is consistent with his responsibilities.

The Ethics in Government Act also them. Critics decry the press's capacity for destroying public officials without a trial or hearing, merely by provides that, when there are allega-tions of criminal conduct by high officeholders up to and including the president, an independent counsel is to be appointed, with broad powers to investigate and prosecute. This provision rests on the concept that the Justice Department, headed by a presidentially appointed attorney general, cannot be entrusted with the nvestigation of possible crimes by

high administration officials.

This subjection of the president and his aides to outside scrutiny -which upholds the precept that no one is above the law — was a major blow to the "imperial presidency" of the pre-Watergate era.

The press has assumed a newly

aggressive role as an ethical watchdog since Watergate. America has always had a crusading press ready to seize on corruption, but the probe-indepth known as "investigative reporting" is an innovation. Like any reform, this new form of journalism creates problems as well as solving

tion. The assumption underlying such laws is that the free flow of information to the press from sources secure in their anonymity is more important to society than the full disclosure of all relevant facts in any particular legal proceeding.

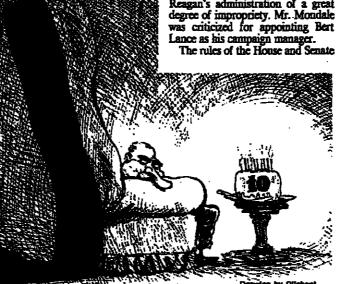
The courts have lent their aid to the press-as-watchdog by construing the laws of libel so as to encourage pubication of disclosures about public

sources even when called upon to do

so at a trial or grand jury investiga-

officials. Even if a report turns out to be false, a public official cannot recover damages unless the report was published with knowledge that it was false, or with reckless disregard for whether it was false or not. Post-Watergate sensitivity to ethics in government is still very much

alive, and may well be a subject of debate between the candidates in this presidential election. Walter Mondale has already accused President Reagan's administration of a great degree of impropriety. Mr. Mondale was criticized for appointing Bert



ing professions or having their names used by professional firms. This re-straint is aimed particularly at lawyers, whose clients may benefit from government action or inaction. Even after they have left office, federal

publishing an investigative report.
State legislatures have acted to
promote investigative journalism by
passing "shield laws" that permit reofficials are generally barred for two years from business dealings with the porters to refuse to divulge their agencies in which they served. It has been argued that many good men and women who could make a valuable contribution will refrain from working in government because of fear of being subjected to attack under these new laws on ethics. But I believe that experience will show that the public has good sense and is responsive to excellence in government, and that it will rise to the defense of any unjustly accused officials.
Watergate's legacy is a new stan-

dard of morality in government. Politics will be cleaner as a result.

The writer, a lawyer and a Republican, represented New York in the U.S. Senate from 1957 to 1981. This was distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service.

In Poland, Amnesty Can Be Bad By Ewe P

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B OSTON — The Reagan adminis-tration may have made a seri-ous mistake in deciding so hastily to respond to Poiand's new amnesty law with an easing of economic sanctions. The amnesty, as passed on July 21, applies to 35,000 common criminals

and 652 political prisoners, including seven Solidarity leaders and four founders of the dissident intellectu-als organization KOR. Yet the authorities' past record in the granting of annesty — in particular, their conduct last year after a similar amnesty law - is no cause for optimism.

It is natural to assume that political prisoners who have been amnestied are convicted people who can now leave prison, go home to their families and resume something very like a normal existence. In all likeli-hood, none of this is correct. The new amnesty law is identical to the one ammesty law is identical to the one passed a year ago, and it may well be applied in a similarly harsh way.

What exactly happened last year?

At the end of 1983 the government

announced that the amnesty had been applied to 4,834 political of-fenders. (Neither then nor now has the government claimed that the amthe government claiment that the am-nesty covered all political prisoners.) The government did not announce the names of any of the amnested offenders, and the figures cannot easily be verified. Nevertheless, enough is known to show that the amnesty scarcely deserved its name.

According to the government's own figures, more than half (2,743) of the amnestied political offenders had never been convicted. These were people against whom proceedings were being considered or had been started. What is wrong with this? Isn't amnesty just as good as being tried and acquitted? Not at all.

Such a person is in effect given a suspended sentence without a trial. In all these cases it is the prosecutor, not the judge, who determines the length of the sentence. And if the amnestied person is later held guilty of a similar offense, the orginal sentence has to be served along with the sentence for the new conviction. Unlike an acquittal, then, the amnestied charge and the sentence that goes with it continue to hang over the person's head as a threat and a re-

minder of the government's power.

Another article in both amnesty laws provides that anyone who confesses to a political offense of the kind covered by the amnesty will be pardoned. This provision has result. ed in particularly ugly abuses.

One aim of the provision was to persuade leaders of Solidarity who had gone underground to come out into the open. When very few did, the security police began harassing their families. For example, they took the wife of Zbigniew Janas, leader of the Warsaw underground Solidarity, to the Ministry of the Interior, beat her

severely and pulled out her hair.

It was hoped that large numbers of activists who were not in hiding would take advantage of this provision, confess and thus avert future pen, the authorities intervened energetically. Whole shifts of workers, in some cases hundreds of men, were taken into police custody and given the choice between confessing - and getting a suspended sentence — or being tried. After a day or two in a

crowded cell, many chose to confess. Perhaps the worst thing about last ~ year's amnesty is what happened to those who "benefited" from the law when they tried to resume their normal lives. All were marked with an ineradicable stigma. Party cells instructed managers of enterprises to dismiss them or demote them to the lowest level of employment. Some of those who were dismissed found me-nial jobs at rock-bottom pay. Those who did not were eventually classi-fied as "social parasites" and drafted into the official press gangs that labor on public works under harsh conditions and for nominal pay, often sep-arated from their families.

rated from their families.

American sanctions were imposed response to the proclamation of martial law, and martial law still remains very much in force. According to the Polish government's own figures, the number of people arrested for political offenses in the past year is greater than the number who were pardoned under the first amnesty. When America moves to restore full relations with Poland, its decision should be based on a detailed and impartial analysis of actual practice, not a facile acceptance of the legal facade so skillfully constructed by the

Jaruzelski government The writer, visiting professor of international law and human rights at Northeastern University Law School in the base worked as an international law worked worked worked law worked worked worked law worked worked worked worked law worked worked law worked worked worked worked law worked worked law worked worked worked worked law worked Northeasuern Countries Boston, has worked as an international legal adviser to Solidarity. She contributed this to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Praise of Glasgow

I am astonished that your five-page special report on Scotland (July 19) did not mention that Glasgow is 808 years old; is the largest city in Scot-land (population 740,000); is the country's major center of opera, orchestral music, ballet and sport (the world's third-biggest marathon will be run here on Sept. 30); has the world-famous Burrell art collection, and many others; has more than a million tourists a year, is acknowledged architecturally as the finest Victorian city in Britain; is worldfamous for its medical research; has two universities and 12 technical colleges; is near two international airports, and has a motorway system that can get you to the most beautiful scenery in Scotland in minutes and to

the rest of Britain in hours. In the past decade, investors have spent hundreds of millions of pounds

- Une Challenge to U.S. to build banks, office blocks, hotels,: supermarkets and private houses in Glasgow. No continent, including
North America, has failed to benefit from the skill, imagination and enterprise of men born or trained here.
HARRY DIAMOND. Glasgow.

Kahane, Continued

Rabbi Meir Kahane is normal, ... down-to-earth, wise. If he seeks a "peaceful Arab population displacement," it is to avoid bloodshed and: loss of more lives, Arab and Jewish.
He believes this is "mayoldable surwith the higher gery." Otherwise, with the higher Arab birthrate, the little Jewish democracy would probably vanish.
We saw alarm, too, when Mena-We saw alarm, too, when Menachem Begin won the 1977 elections.

He later made peace with Egypt. MATI ALON. Jerusalem

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1984

A Year After Triumphs, Pinochet's Opposition Is Split by Bickering

SANTIAGO - The movement

ngainst the 11-year rule of Presi-tent Augusto Pinochet is in discon-

"The opposition is in crisis. The solitical liberalization is over. Piinchet is happy," said Genaro Ariagada, a leading Christian Demorat. "It's very depressing here."

The relaxation of pressure on leneral Pinochet has come a year frer his moment of greatest crisis. n May 1983, mass anti-governpent protests began. Three months ater. General Pinochet ordered 8,000 troops into the streets to ontrol demonstrations. The resultng clashes caused 27 deaths in two

The opposition parties, which ad just concluded an alliance, denanded the president's resignaion. A recession, marked by unemdovment of 32 percent, showed no ign of ending. Military unrest over overnment repression surfaced for he first time.

Now, the fortunes of General Piochet and his opponents in some vays appear to have reversed here have been no major protests ince the last national day of proest failed in May.

. The government has abandoned ome plans for political liberalizaion and returned to repressive neasures against adversaries. The conomy is slowly improving and fficial unemployment is down to

Dissent in the military has been vershadowed by discontent within ne traditional political parties. A plit within the Socialist Party was allowed by feuds among Social Democrats, Radicals, Christian Democrats and Communists. Atempts to reorganize the multiparty

remocratic Alliance collapsed. The groups "have fallen apart by nemselves." General Pinochet said eently, "because they cannot live

Only the violence has appeared) remain constant. Local news meia have reported more than 250 provist incidents in Santiago this democracy with the military. ear. Human rights groups have sported more than 100 deaths om repression in 15 months.

Political leaders insist that Genal Pinochet's plan to rule for at ast five more years remains insetre. Despite the opposition's trou-- les, the president's own support as not appeared to increase, and olitical parties are organizing a ew campaign of demonstrations eginning this month.

Yet many opposition politicians al Pinochet's leadership, that is sides appear to be irreconcilable. locking the way to democracy.

dictatorships."

Many politicians trace the oppo-tion's decline to the weeks follow-g the last major anti-government continues in power. "If this keeps

position leaders hoping to move the country toward a national strike.

General Pinochet quickly responded to the campaign. He dismissed the last in a long series of rigid free-market economists who had conducted Chilean policy for nearly a decade, and appointed new economic advisors who moved toward more traditional policies of state stimulation of the economy and protection of local business.

The changes defused the discontent and revived hopes of economic recovery, several observers said. At the same time, General Pinochet made it difficult for the opposition to coalesce, by banning assemblies of labor leaders seeking to organize strikes and by methodically reressing the leadership of the country's militant left.

As these tactics slowed the opposition, its disputes intensified. A national protest called by labor unions in May fell flat, with only mild party support. The feuring then spun out of control.

The Democratic Alliance, for example, sought to end internal problems by establishing a new organizational structure that reflected the relative strength of its six major

After negotiations, the new structure broke down because of the opposition of the small Social Democratic Party, which did not want to give up the chance to have its president act as spokesman of the alliance for a month. But the conflict has been most

clearly expressed in a struggle for the allegiance of the Christian Democratic Party, the centrist anchor of the opposition and counterweight to the well-organized, pro-Moscow Communists.

Almost since the protest move-ment began, the left has sought to draw the Christian Democrats into a unified opposition front

Meanwhile, rightist sectors formally independent of both the opposition and government have proposition and government have pro-posed that the party break from the occur before the U.S. elections in left and negotiate a transition to

The left would like to defeat the right decisively and shape the political future with a center-left coalition. The traditional, non-Pinochet bloc that would exclude the left, in particular the Communists.

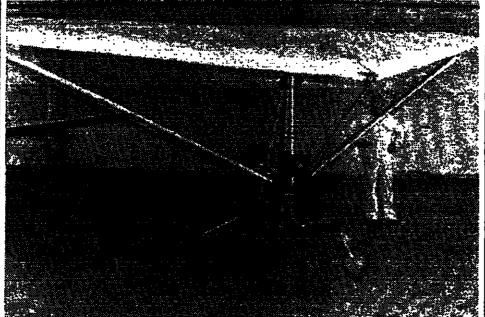
accept each other's existence. Yet after 11 years of military rule

ave begun to conclude that it is and growing rightist dissatisfaction seir own division, more than Gen- with General Pinochet, the two

Perhaps as a result, a leadership These are legislators who know struggle has developed within the ship looking divided, or, in the ow to make proposals and hold Christian Democratic Party, which words of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the ebates," said Marcelo Contreras, includes at least three competing Socialist magazine editor. What camps. The opposition may not tey don't know how to do is get rid progress, some observers say, until

g the last major anti-government continues in power. It this accepts to late March.

Those national demonstrations ist editor, "people will begin to indeed the support of small busichose more radical options. And has accepted the probable hiatus in talks with equanimity. An adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl said, "The West will be better served by



The ultralight craft used by the Czechoslovak student to flee to Austria.

Czechoslovak Soars Across Austrian Border

from a prominent scientific fam-

VIENNA — A Czechoslovak engineering student seeking po-litical asylum flew over the Austrian border in an uitralight air-craft, a police official said. The student, 24, whom au-thorities identified only as Ivo

Z., landed in front of a hangar at Vienna's Schwechat airport. He was taken to Traiskirchen, Austria's main camp for political refngees, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Vienna. Lieutenant Colonel Gerhard Reumann of the airport border

ily in Prague. I can't be more specific. But he clearly showed technical skill." He said the student took the parts of the craft by car to a wooded area where he assembled

it. He took off from Lozomo, near the Austrian border, during the middle of the night. The police official said, "The

young man told us that he planned his escape for about a year," building "a technically

While conventional hang-glid-ing pilots dangle beneath the wing using their legs as starting and landing gear, the student's aircraft was equipped with a seat and a backward propeller for takeoff, Colonel Reumann said. He said the propeller was powered by a motor taken from a

car, to which a motorcycle gas tank was attached. It was also equipped with navigational gear, a frame with three wheels and a foot brake, and a reserve propeller, Colonel Reumann said.

Europeans to Press Superpowers On Space Talks After U.S. Elections

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service
BONN — West European gov-

ernments appear resigned to the growing likelihood that U.S.-Soviet November. But they remain deter-

NEWS ANALYSIS

mined to press the superpowers toward the negotiating table as soon right, in turn, seeks a center-right as possible to prevent the militarization of space.

The Western allies generally Many Christian Democratic agree that President Ronald Realeaders say the only solution to the gan improved his stature in Europe country's problems lies in a consen-sus under which the right and left fer, made June 29, to open space weaponry talks in Vienna on Sept.

Moscow's subsequent backtracking, by accusing the United States of posing intolerable preconditions, has left the Soviet leader-British foreign secretary, unwi "to take ves for an answer."

Even if the quibbling is resolved after the party's internal elections and the talks open next month in Vienna, European officials are convinced that no substantial progress

> "The West will be better served by an American president who can negotiate with the Russians with a

fresh, four-year mandate." West German and other European officials say that subjecting the proposed Vienna talks to the feverish emotions of a U.S. election campaign could encourage ploys that might damage confidence in the arms control process.

A fiasco in Vienna would not

only worsen U.S.-Soviet tensions, but also make it difficult to revive the Geneva talks on medium-range and intercontinental nuclear mis-siles, the officials said.

European officials admit they are perplexed by the motives that lie behind recent Soviet behavior in squelching the Vienna talks after first suggesting them.

Moscow, some officials say, may have felt assured that Mr. Reagan would reject the offer after his repeated public declarations that the United States needed to catch up with the Russians before starting negotiations. The Russians have tested a crude anti-satellite system. French commentators said that one of the Kremlin's objectives in suggesting the talks was to attempt to drive politically divide the United States and its European allies. If Mr. Reagan had refused, the ad-

self isolated. in Brussels, at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, officials said they were convinced there was "a legitimate possibility" the Russians wanted to start the talks in September in an effort to freeze reported U.S. plans to test a space-based anti-satellite platform this fall.

U.S. is poised to make a great leap month that "if each side of the Iron forward later this year in anti-satel- Curtain goes on to the next stage of mposed moratorium by the United States."

The only criticism from the allies of Mr. Reagan's diplomatic fencing with the Russians arose with the initial U.S. request to broaden the agenda of the space weapons talks to include nuclear missiles. NATO officials said some dele-

gations believed the United States should have seized the opportunity to pull the Russians into negotiations, without providing Kremlin leaders any pretext to withdraw their offer.

expected to revive pressure after defenses.

Thatcher of Britain warned last stroying ballistic missiles.

lite testing and they wanted to stop research, the next stage of weaponit," a NATO official said. "But in ry, the other will surely follow." any event, there has been no strong. She said outer space could be urging from the Europeans for a "turned into a new and terrible

Karsten Voigt, foreign affairs spokesman of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, said European fears about the space weapons race are so great that the issue will soon present a greater challenge to NATO's survival than did the controversy over missile deployment.

The concern that Europe could be left exposed as a nuclear battleground while the superpowers deaders any pretext to withdraw veloped invincible laser-based weapons has spurred the allies to rally behind a French proposal that the risks of an arms race in space is would severely restrict military systems in space.

Prime Minister Margaret of laser weapons capable of de-

Theft, Export of Ship Parts From Rolls-Royce Reported

manufacturer Rolls-Royce Ltd. involving the theft of engine parts for warships and their secret shipment to Iran and Argentina, a British

newspaper reported Sunday. The Sunday Telegraph said the fraud squad was investigating corruption at the state-owned company's factory near Coventry, including the the theft of parts for warship gas turbines over the past seven years. It said millions of

pounds sterling were involved

The newspaper said the police were also investigating allegations that cash and other gifts, including

Rolls-Royce, which me gines for planes and ship directly connected with the Royce luxury car maker.

vacations, had been given to em-LONDON — The police have ployees of other companies to help uncovered a racket at the engine win contracts.

Police officials confirmed that they were investigating allegations of theft and corruption at the plant and the disposal and distribution of stolen property.

A spokesman said a number of men would appear in court Tues-day in connection with the theft of gas turbine components, but he re-fused to confirm or deny that parts had been smuggled to Iran or Argentina. He gave no further details. Rolls-Royce, which makes engines for planes and ships, is not directly connected with the Rolls-

Panama May Ask U.S. to Shut Base **Used for Training of Latin Soldiers** The Associated Press

States may be forced to close a school in Panama at which 44,000
Latin American soldiers have been trained by U.S. officers since 1940.

Afterward, however, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of Panama's Defense Alan D. Romberg, a State De-partment spokesman, said Friday reached on the school.

that negotiations to allow the United States to continue a training school at Fort Gulick in Panama ministration might have found it-"may not be successful." He said U.S. authority to educate Latin American military personnel there will expire on Oct. I.

At issue is whether Panama will permit the United States to open a successor operation to the U.S. Army School of the Americas. Last week, the Panamanian president, Jorge Illueca, said Panama would ask that the school be closed "The Soviets could believe the "in homage to General Omar To-

rrijos," whose government negoti-WASHINGTON — The United ated the canal treaties with the United States seven years ago. Forces, said no decision had been



Massacres Are Reported in Uganda

Slaughter of Civilians Called Worse Than Under Idi Amin

By Caryle Murphy

WASHINGTON -- The Ugandan Army has killed or starved to death thousands of civilians in recent months as part of the government's fight against insurgents, according to sources.

The deaths, mostly of women and children, as well as arrests of hundreds of political activists, are part of a campaign observers say is worse than during the eight-year rule of Idi Amin, the former dicta-

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said U.S. efforts to stop the killing have been unsuccessful. He said he planned to discuss it in detail at a congressional hearing this week.

A Ugandan Embassy official in Washington denied the assertions. Mr. Amin's was in power from 1971 to 1979. He suspended parts of the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and has been accused of using troops to brutalize political opponents. Mr. Amin was removed from power after intervention by the Tanzanian Army and Ugandan exiles. The country had a series of appointed governments before the current elected president, Milton Obote, took over

monitoring groups, the situation has deteriorated again and between 100,000 and 200,000 Ugandans have been killed in the past three years in an area of the country

known as the Lowero triangle.

Many of those deaths have occurred since March when Mr. Obote's government, intensifying its battle with guerrillas, stopped international organizations from debate a draft constitution whose distributing food and medicine to central plank is the establishment capital of Kampala, according to under its own "vanguard leader- party state, making legislation the sources. "Millions of dollars which could

stopped at Kampala," a source

In addition to the food cut-off, numerous reports of massacres and indiscriminate killings by the army in the Luwero triangle and in the northeast region of Karamoja began reaching Kampala in May. These have led Western observ-

ers to conclude, in the words of one, that the government has initiated "a get-tough policy in which principal victims."

"It's a policy of terror in which people are being massacred." the source said.

to a Westerner that conditions in nated seats is expected to be hard the U.S. election for initiatives by The proposal would ban weap- Uganda could be worse under Mil-the superpowers to reach an agree- ons that could strike high-altitude ton Obote than they were under Idi Uganda could be worse under Mil- fought. ment quickly on restricting anti- observation and communications Amin. But the numbers of people party's president, Mr. Mugabe, and with a virus and the other two had satellite weapons and anti-missile satellites and also block for at least affected by these crazy, irrational its vice president, Deputy Prime been given blood taken from an five years all tests and development killings are larger. There is not the Minister Simon Muzenda, will apbuffoonery and notoriety attached point a 15-member political bu-to Obote that was attached to Idi rean, a Soviet-style political to come ill. Amin and so it just goes along and to become Zimbabwe's ultimate very few people focus on it."

the Ugandan Embassy, said: proceed toward a one-party state discovered earlier this year, one in "Your story is totally untrue. It is from the present multiparty de-France and the other in the United

government and the innocent peo-

Mr. Awori denied that the government has stopped distribution alive, had eaten the flesh of prisonof relief supplies. Although people ers who were dead. The refugee, a have been killed in "cross fire between government forces and bandits," he denied it was as high as he was a member of the Baganda 200,000.

A source said that in one incident at the end of May, 300 people, many of them women and children, were raped and murdered by the army in a three-day killing spree at the town of Namugongo. A promi-nent Anglican cleric, Godfrey Bazira, was among those killed.

"It was by no means an isolated incident," the source said. Mr. Awori said that "there was

no massacre at Namugongo" and that the government had officially confirmed only 12 deaths there. In addition, arrests of political opposition activists has increased since March, the sources said. Numbering in the "many hundreds

detention centers where they are kept in crowded and inhumane

at an absolute minimum," accord-

ing to a source, they are believed to

have been taken to secret military

prison in Kampala said he had been forced to drink his own urine and that some inmates, to stay 26-year-old taxi driver, said he believed he was imprisoned because tribe, which supports the opposition Democratic Party.

An estimated 800,000 civilians have been displaced in Uganda because of the continuing conflict, whose roots lie in tribal, religious and political differences.

"Our own efforts have not prevented the situation from getting worse and it is getting worse," Mr. Abrams said. He said he planned to give a full report on Uganda when he testifies Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittees on Africa and human rights.

The United States has a \$100,000 military-aid program with Uganda, Mr. Abrams said. It has provided \$9 million this year for three educational and medical programs through the Agency for Interna-tional Development. Uganda has more than \$400 million in loans from the International Monetan Fund, an IMF spokesman said.

According to the U.S. sources and sources in private refugee Mugabe's Party Meets To Solidify Its Control

HARARE, Zimbabwe - Zim- House of Assembly. babwe's ruling party will hold its bwe African National Union will

"Millions of dollars which could be used to save lives are being day on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the party, which is now splintered.

> The Zimbabwe African National Union held its first congress in 1964, and Robert Mugabe, now the prime minister, was elected to one of the three top posts.

The second congress will assess the party's performance since winning power in the independence elections of 1980 and map strategy noncombatants seem to be the for elections to be held sometime in the next six months. It will use the election as a springboard to bring in a one-party socialist state.

The congress will elect an ex-Roger Winter, director of the panded central committee with 90 U.S. Committee for Refugees, said: members, compared with the pre-"It would not have been believable sent 26. The battle for 42 undesig-

authority,

nowhere near the truth. It is delib-erately calculated to malign the constitution now requires the as-

"Efficiency knows no boundaries."

Some party hard-liners want the first congress in 20 years this week. one-party state to be declared uni-About 6,000 members of Zimba- laterally. Others believe that in the elections to be held before next February, the party will win convincingly and that the next parliathe heavily populated area near the of a one-party state in Zimbabwe ment will effectively reflect a one-

> The Zimbabwe Africa National Union now has 58 of the 100 seats. The party's draft constitution says it will cooperate with minority rties who recognize and accept its leadership.

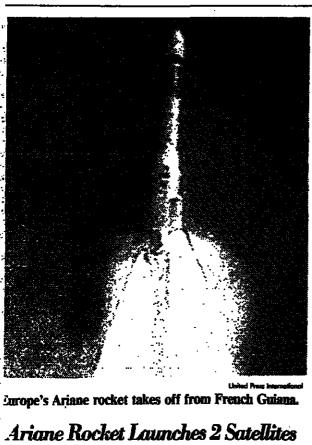
Chimps Infected With AIDS in Lab

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Scientists have succeeded in infecting four chimpanzees with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, and have thus taken a crucial step toward development of a vaccine against the disease.

Researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health said Friday From the central committee, the that two animals had been injected AIDS patient. All became infected

Transmission of the disease to a primate strengthened the case that Aggrey S. Awori, a minister at The congress will debate how to a virus causes AIDS. Two viruses



In a New Challenge to U.S. Shuttle

The Associated Press KOUROU, French Guiana — The European Space Agency has launched two communications satellites with its new Ariane-3 rocket, confirming its

The two telecommunications satellites were launched Saturday. They were placed in what European Space Agency officials said was a "perfect orbit" 22,350 miles (36,000 kilometers) above Earth. Ariane, a conventional three-

stage rocket developed by the

role as a major competitor with

the U.S. space shuttle program.

11-nation West European consortium, is technically less advanced than the shuttle, which is re-usable and can carry men and woman into space.

But European Space Agency officials say it is the most advanced conventional satellite launcher in history and that conventional rockets can com-

pete with the shuttle in both cost and reliability. The officials say the old U.S. launchers were little more than refitted military weapons, while Ariane was designed specifically to place satellites into high-

altitude orbit. They say the

shuttle's effectiveness is limited

to the lower atmosphere. At stake are billions of dollars in revenue from the launchings of an estimated 300 satellites over the next decade. European officials say they hope to get at least one-third of

the market.

Arianespace, the European agency's commercial arm, has orders for 28 launchings through 1987, and has 19 op-tion agreements. France, the major contributor to the agency, also controls most of Arianespace, largely through government-owned

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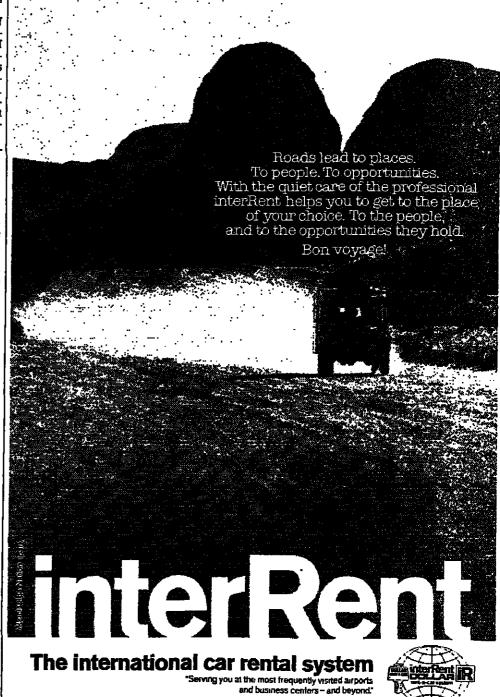
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Still Waiting for the 'Real Nixon' to Go Public

feller dream, to suggest that these diaries are a potential source of revelation to future historians. Take one September day in 1972. Mr. Nixon dictated:

"Around noon, since it was such a beautiful day — clear blue — I went into the pool for a while. It was one of those days when I was able to lie on my back and look up at the leaves. I was reminded of the fact that in the spring the leaves turned over in the wind and the leaves in the spring and the [all were really so very much alike. One portrays the beginning of summer, the other the beginning of winter one the beginning of life, the other the beginning of death."

That afternoon of presidential relaxation, looking at the leaves, reflecting on death, certainly was not on the White House schedule that day. Nor should we misinterpret it as a revelation of Mr. Nixon's true character. But read that passage again and pretend it had been posed in a quiz: name the statesman who said this. Would anyone name Mr. Nixon?

I first learned of the potential significance of Mr. Nixon's dictated diary in the months after his ation, while researching a book on the collapse of the Nixon presidency, "The Final Days," which was written in collaboration

with a colleague, Carl Bernstein. I learned about them from J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., who had been Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate defense attorney with the formal title of White House counsel for the last year of the Nixon presidency. Mr. Buzhardt died in 1978 at the age of

My interview notes say it was Dec. 13, 1974, four months after with thick glasses and the look of a hotel restaurant and ordered a affair.

But Mr. Buzhardt was convinced that no matter how deep Mr. Nix- submerged. on's despair, he would not take his own life. Mr. Buzhardt felt Mr. Nixon was not the type for suicide. After all, he had weathered so

many other adversities. Deep down Nixon was very religious," Mr. Buzhardt said, ac- calculated ones." ording to my notes of that day.

"At a young age, he decided that he had to do things that way," he cording to my notes of that day.

hardt had drawn that conclusion. Mr. Buzhardt said that he had listened, hour after hour, to the had been some personal crisis, per-private, personal diary. The reminiscences, Mr. Buzhardt said, were had referred to on the Dictabelts.

"not meant for human ears." Mr.

Nixon would not even let Rose was a sort of secret pact between theme about the benefits of adversary Woods, his loyal secretary.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Buzhardt. But sity but is more personal than the during their many discussions Mr. though Mr. Nixon apparently had Nixon never asked what Mr. Buzomeone else transcribe them later. Under the pressure of Watergate, made any comment on them. subpoenas for tapes, missing tapes, gaps and all the other suspicions of

Buzhardt listen. "It was uninhibited." Mr. Buzhardt said. After a pause, he added: 'I'm embarrassed at the insights I have" from listening to the recordings. It was, he said, the one thing, the only thing, he, Mr. Buzhardt, would not discuss. He said the material was too personal, for those evening dictations were Mr. Nixon's psychiatrist.

I pushed for some detail, some hardt refused to provide any, but, sed on the Dictabelts.

Mr. Nixon, he said, was a true introvert who did not like going out and meeting people. Campaign going public was painful. It was a phone call. front, a false self, to be ontgoing as a politician must.

like that to himself." Mr. Buzhardt said, referring to Mr. Nixon's decision to enter a profession that pulled and tugged against every fiber of his nature, he "puts on an outer shell "

And that makes close relationships impossible, Mr. Buzhardt said. Mr. Nixon was not close to anvone. All his relationships, even with members of his family, were highly formal. Mr. Nixon never ad to come clean with his emo-

Mr. Buzhardt said that Mr. Nix-Mr. Nixon's resignation, when Mr. on, in dictating his diary, was not Buzhardt first raised the subject of only highly revealing but also extended the Dictabelts. He was a small man dent's lawyer said that listening to an intellectual or a bookkeeper. the diaries was his own most emo-That day, he slipped into a booth at tional experience of the Watergate

I had a dozen more interviews Once, just before Mr. Nixon's with Mr. Buzhardt in 1974 and on, Mr. Buzhardt said, he 1975, and each time I pressed for and the White House chief of staff, more detail. He would say nothing General Alexander M. Haig Jr., about the contents. He once obdiscussed what Mr. Buzhardt served that the daily dictations called the "possibility of a presi-contained Mr. Nixon's "real, instinctive reactions to everyday occurrences, feelings that had to be

Why did these feelings have to be submerged? Mr. Buzhardt suggested that in politics Mr. Nixon believed he had to calculate what to say but that his "instinctive reactions were often better than his

Mr. Buzhardt implied that there

those years, Mr. Nixon had let Mr. was the chief reason why he pushed Mr. Nixon to obtain exclusive custody of them after his resignation.

Although the National Archives has custody of all the White House tapes from the offices and phones, under the agreement worked out after Mr. Nixon's resignation, the dictated diary remains Mr. Nixon's spirit. On the other hand, the elecpersonal property. Apparently, there are about 500 Dictabelts. They are his personal proper-

James Hastings of the Nationense of what was there. Mr. Buz- al Archives said of the Dictabelts. "and he can do whatever he wants claiming an amateur interest in with them." Mr. Nixon's Washingpsychiatry, he offered a theory ton lawyer said he did not know what plans the former president had made for the disposition of the recordings tapes. Mr. Nixon's office in New York did not return a really had it in terms of their ability

the Dictabelts is compelling, but we have more to go on. Several One was Judge John J. Sirica, who still have characte who, at Mr. Buzhardt's request, lisand a bit of patriotism.

tened to two Dictabelts to confirm that they contained nothing relevant to the investigation.

Judge Sirica, who presided at the Watergate trials, recently confirmed that he heard the two dictabelts. His law clerk at that time, D.

marized his recollections in a letter to Judge Sirica. "We found that Mr. Buzhardt's he dictated: characterization was accurate,

Dictabelts. These were private, let-your-

meant for anyone else's ears."

He added: "We understood that tabelts was different from the Nix- Iran."

on of the office tapes." Assistants who helped Mr. Nixfound the diary compelling and 22, 1972: urged Mr. Nixon to use more of it in the memoirs.

in "RN" was revealing, the more so went to bed. Finally at 7 o'clock I once one knows something about woke up again. When I got up, the background of the Dictabelts. opened the blinds, looked out on For example, the Feb. 26, 1972, beautiful green countryside, at the entry during Mr. Nixon's trip to cows in the pasture, rang for break-

"Chou En-lai and I had a very hardt thought of the dictations or interesting conversation on the way to the airport in Peking. He spoke Mr. Buzhardt said that Mr. Nix- of Mao's poem, which he wrote on on's candor in recording his diary returning to his hometown after 32 years. He returned to the point he has made quite often, that adversity is a great teacher. I related it to adversity generally and pointed out that an election loss was really more painful than a physical wound in war. The latter wounds the body — the other wounds the tion loss helps to develop the strength and character which are essential for future battles. I said to Chou that I found that I had learned more from defeats than from victories, and that all I want-

In another September 1972 ento lead. It's really sickening to have Mr. Buzhardt's testimony about to receive them at the White House as I often do and to hear them whine and whimper and that's one other people heard at least a few of the Dictabelts and each was apparently deeply affected by them. who still have character and guts

more victory than defeat."

The meeting with the labor leaders was the best of all, ... Frankly, I have more in common with them from a personal standpoint than does McGovern or the intellectuals generally." Senator George A. McGovern of South Da-Senator Todd Christofferson, recently sum- kota was Mr. Nixon opponet in the 1972 campaign.

Also during the 1972 campaign.

"Certainly, no one could say that Mr. Christofferson said, that is, we didn't have the jumpers and the that the dictation consisted of per-sonal reminiscences by Mr. Nixon. time we got back to the residence George T. Frampton, an assis- we were really bushed. Pat had dintant Watergate special prosecutor, ner with me in the study —she had said last month that he recalled the a second helping of chicken but I was not really in a condition to eat much and was glad that King [Mr. hair-down, personal thoughts made Nixon's dog came in to finish off in the quiet of the night," Mr. my steak. Pat has been a really Frampton said. "They were not tremendous trooper in the past

"I finished the day sitting out at the Nixon one heard on these Dic- the pool and smoking a cigar from An Iranian cigar?

Mr. Nixon quotes the diary entry on write his memoirs also had ac- concerning what he described as a cess to transcripts of the Dicta-memorable campaign trip to the belts. They too, it is reliably said, ranch of John B. Connally on Sept.

"I woke up twice in the night, once at 2, and once at 4 - even Some of the material he did use though I was terribly tired when I



ed was a life in which I had just one In 1973, Richard M. Nixon's lawyer, J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., left federal court after a hearing called by Judge John J. Sirica after the White House announcement that two of the presidential tapes sought as evidence could not be found.

fast, to my great pleasure instead of During the week when the House my wheat germ they insisted on Judiciary Committee voted to recusage, which was totally and per- 1974, he observed: fectly delicious. I am going to have "I intend to live the next week to mix up the breakfasts and without dying the death of a thouesting diet."

Mr. Nixon drew up a balance sheet at the beginning of 1963: "As the year 1972 ends I have much to be grateful for - China, Russia, May 8 [the decision to mine the harbors of the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong], the election victory, and, of course, while the end of the year was somewhat marred by the need to bomb Hanoi-Haiphong, that decision. I think, can make the next four years much more successful than they

otherwise might have been. 1973 will be a better year." He was wrong. The diary entries from early 1973 that Mr. Nixon quotes show how quickly his mood changed. They also seem to prove that Mr. Nixon was aware of the Watergate cover-up and that he closely monitored developments in

The Jan. 6, 1973, entry concerns Charles W. Colson, his special counsel, and E. Howard Hunt, a former Central Intelligence Agency operative who supervised the Wa-tergate burglary: "Colson told me on Friday that he had tried to do everything he could to keep Hunt in line from turning state's evi-

As Mr. Nixon learned later on, trying to keep people from turning Cox. On the day of his resignation, state's evidence is also known as obstruction of instice.

former White House counsel who and memorable Nixon speech. later testified against the president at the House impeachment inquiry, his mother was a saint. He said he intensified in February and March liked to read books and quoted of 1973, the Nixon diary is filled with praise. Mr. Dean is described as "an enormously capable man." "And when my heart's dearest Mr. Nixon also observed: "I am died, the light went from my life for very impressed with him."

"He had the kind of steel and really was full of weeping and sobbing. mean instinct that we needed to clean house after the election." After Mr. Nixon had to dismiss his top aides, Mr. Haldeman and stopped dictating. And, he noted in wrote: his memoirs, no diary was kept for the next 14 months, one of the unique, for Daddy, because they worst periods in the Watergate affair. But on June 7, 1974, he returned, like a moth to the flame or a last had a glimpse of the line per-

never get the idea that the president erybody felt that Johnson was probably ready to crack up and was drinking too much and so forth. I

cused of unethical or illegal abuse

of power, only of adhering to faulty

When Mr. Nixon left the White

House for exile in his native Cali-

fornia, he was suffering from phle-bitis, a vein inflammation, in his

lez in addition, federal prosecu-

tors were preparing to seek an in-dictment against him for the Wa-

tergate crimes and his friends

feared that heavy legal fees would

The long road back began on Sept. 8, 1974, when Mr. Ford grant-

ed him an unconditional pardon on

the ground that a protracted crimi-

nal trial of a former president could

only distract the nation from its healing process after long preoccu-

pation with the scandals. Later that

month, Mr. Nixon underwent sur-

gery for a blood clot connected with his phlebitis.

The operation was followed by

an episode of near fatal shock. And

reduce him to poverty.

policy.

how his iliness would appear to the

sending in some of their country commend his impeachment in July "I intend to live the next week

junches just a bit in order to get sand cuts... I suppose it could be away from such a drab and uninter- said that this is our Seventh Crisis in spades [a reference to his book. Six Crises," published in 1962].
.. We can only hope for the best d plan for the worst."

His final diary entry as president, 10 days before resigning, concerns money, Mr. Kissinger and General Haig:

"Looking to the future, I recog-nize that I would have to face up to the hard fact of how I could take care of our personal expenses in the time ahead. Whether I can sell a book or papers or what have you in order to have the funds that would he needed.

"Henry came in to see me, very mournful but, bless him, he was thinking only with his heart. A very unusual approach for a man who is so enormously endowed with extraordinary intellectual capacity. He said that his wife had told him that history in four years would look back on the president as a hero. And Al [General Haig], of course, has made the point that history will show me in the end to have been an outstanding presi-

That is the last entry from his diary. Interestingly, however, Mr. Nixon then begins to quote extensively from the diary of his daughter Patricia, better known as Tricia, who is now Mrs. Edward Finch Aug. 9, 1974, Mr. Nixon met his staff in the East Room for a nation-When the fatal cover-up conver-sations with John W. Dean 3d, a haps the most emotional, truthful

his mother was a saint. He said he from Theodore Roosevelt's diary about the death of his first wife:

Earlier, Mr. Nixon had noted Mr. Nixon was sweating and alfr. Haldeman's view of Mr. Dean: most choking with tears. The room And from Tricia Nixon's diary,

quoted in her father's memoirs, are words about this moment that everyone who watched must have Mr. Ehrlichman in April 1973, he known intuitively was true. She "The words themselves were

was glad that at the end people at man to his true conscience. By the son he had always been. At last the end of that month he was worried 'real' Nixon was being revealed as about the phlebitis in his leg and only he could reveal himself. By ow ms mness would appear to the ublic:

"We must make sure that people wer get the idea that the precident.

"We must make sure that people not too late." And, of course, Mr. Nixon him-

is like Eisenhower in his last year or so, or like Roosevelt, or, for that matter, even like Johnson when evface of Richard M. Nixon.

Bob Woodward is an assistant think we can avoid this by proper managing editor of The Washington poor and heavily dependent on

Nixon's Revival: Pariah to Statesman

His current worth has been re-

ported well in excess of \$3 million

New Jersey, an hour's drive from his Manhattan office.

Since his re-emergence, he has

made three trips to China as a guest

of the government for celebrations

with that country in 1972. On fre-

quent trips abroad, he conferred

with various foreign leaders and

quietly reported his obversations to

Washington officials on his return.

he can appear before without

arousing hostility have widened.

Just this year he was warmly re-ceived in Washington by a group

that he had branded as an enemy in

the past, the American Society of

At his insistence, he has received

regular security briefings from Washington since his resignation.

assistant, as secretary of state in

1980, and tried unsuccessfully to has been."

Newspaper Editors.

his recovery was slowed by high He offers frequent advice to Mr.

At home, the kinds of audiences

nd he now lives in a \$1-million,

California.

His two-volume memoirs, com-pleted in 1977, became a best seller him in 1982.

of his moves to open U.S. relations same traits and opinions he dis-

Saudi Arabians Release 17 Americans From Jail In Effort to Bolster Ties

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia has released about half the Americans it was holding in prison, according to Saudi and U.S. officials and a prisoner who was recently freed

A State Department official said Thursday that 17 Americans had Sandis and foreigners decreed in June by King Fahd. More releases are imminent, the official said.

U.S. officials said that the Saudi action was expected to ease tension with the United States over accusations that U.S. citizens were being psychologically or physically abused in Saudi jails. Saudi Arabia has rejected the charges. The Saudi gesture was also seen,

they said, as reflecting gratitude for U.S. military aid in June.

The aid involved administration approval of an emergency ship-ment of 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to help the Sandis defend shipping, oil facilities and other in-

Saudis in Washington denied suggestions that the king's amnesty was related to military aid. A Saudi Embassy spokesman said that Prince Bandar bin Sultan the amsador, had been working for months to arrange the release of all Americans in Saudi prisons "to broaden and strengthen relations

between the two countries? There are 65,000 American workers and dependents in Sandi Arabia. On the average, 20 to 60 are

in jail at any given time. Some of the crimes they are charged with, such as drug trafficking are also criminal offenses in the United States. But others, such as possession of liquor, are not in October. crimes in most parts of the United

In October, the United States protested to Saudi Arabia over 10 instances of psychological or physi-cal abuse documented by consular

concern about Saudi reluctance to notify the embassy when Americans were arrested and for not permitting access to some Americans, to press his case despite the amnes-

Saudi officials began an investiga- over there."

tion. The results have not been disclosed, U.S. officials here said. Saudis said that Fahd's amnesty did not apply to people accused or convicted of murder or of defraud-

and Saudi officials said the or these Americans had been re-leased or would be in a few weeks. Several of the released prisoners said in interviews last week they been freed under an amnesty for of these Americans had been re-

they were bitter toward Sandi Arabia, the companies they had worked for and U.S. Embassy officials.

Some laments Some lawsuits filed by Americans are still pending in U.S. courts. Two of them are directed against Arabian American Oil Co. or Aramco.

Aramco is the largest employer of Americans in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi-controlled company oper-

ates the country's oil industry. The lawsuits accuse Aramco of breach of contract and defrauding U.S. employees by intentionally or negligently misrepresenting Saudi laws and legal practices.

James Knight, a spokesman for Aramoo in Washington, declined to comment on the allegations in the

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Among the plaintiffs is Alvin L. Levine, 57 years old, an engineer who was arrested in March 1983 and convicted at a closed trial in July of possessing and distributing pornographic videotapes. Mr. Le-vine admitted possessing some por-nographic tapes but denied that he had distributed them.

His case was among those cited in the State Department's protest

In his lawsuit, Mr. Levine said that he had been beaten and tortured by Sandi police. "Malicious, oppressive, and fraudulent" conduct by Aramco and the kingdom, the suit asserted, resulted in more than a year of jail, estimated finan-The United States expressed cial damage of more than \$1 million and emotional distress.

Interviewed in Washington last week, Mr. Levine said he intended ...

especially during questioning on ty.
drug charges.

Saudi Arabia rejected the prolife," he said. "I want justice, maybe revenue. Aramco abandoned us.

After the report of mistreatment, So did the U.S. consular officers

Carl D. Perkins, 71, He said he was not rich. He said he U.S. Congressman, Dies

WASHINGTON - Representative Carl D. Perkins, 71, a Kentucky Democrat and the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, died Friday at a hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, apparently of a heart attack.

A member of the House of Representatives for 36 years, Mr. Perkins long championed social welfare legislation that ranged from job training to school lunches. He had been the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee since 1967, the year in which the committee handled most of President Lyndon B. Johnson's anti-poverty leg-

In 1981 he fought a losing battle against budget cuts proposed by the Reagan administration in federal education assistance, employment programs and child nutrition. More recently, he was instrumental in the House passage of legislation permitting student religious groups to meet in public schools.

He was born and reared in Knott County in eastern Kentucky, a region that was and is predomin coal mining. That region eventually

grayer. He tells friends he has

But some who have known him

over the years say he is still the same person with essentially the

played in public life. In numerous public appearances he has stead-fastly refused to admit guilt in the

Watergate crimes, attributing his behavior to faulty judgments. In private, he still talks about his ene-

mies: liberals, academics, the press,

that they are seeking his advice.

Easterners in the Ivy League.

nged and mellowed.



Carl D. Perkins

became one of the principal benefi-ciaries of the social welfare pro-

Philip Van Doren Stern, 83, a historian, novelist and editor known for his books on the Civil

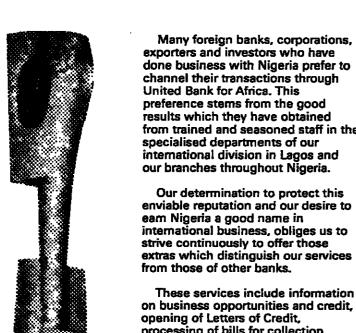
Umekichi Nakamura, 83, an in-fluential member of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party and a former speaker of the lower house of par-liament, Saturday in Tokyo of a

Gopi Krishna, 81, an Indian anthor and philosopher known for his writings about the value of practic-

WASHINGTON — A university history professor who is writing a book on the presidency of Richard M. Nixon says the Watergate Yet he is constantly reminded of scandal is rapidly fading from the Watergate. His appearances at Re-public memory.

publican fund-raising affairs have frequently caused some party lead-ers to boycott them. Officials in of the Organization of American high office rarely want it known Historians, said in an interview published Sunday that "In my his-His health, he has told recent tory classes, I find that I can't even visitors, is excellent for a man his use Watergate jokes because under-

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blood pressure and pneumonia. Reagan, oral and written, mostly However, he finally returned to on foreign policy. He successfully good health and set about writing lobbied for the appointment of Alhis memoirs at his home in San exander M. Haig fr., his former top Clemente, California. Gradually he came out of seclusion.

emment n

grams Mr. Perkins espoused: school lunches, medical assistance for the elderly, help for coal miners afflicted with black lung disease, and federal funding for job retraining and education. **■** Other deaths:

ida, of a heart attack.

dent widely blamed for the Great Depression of the 1930s.

In his book "Leaders," published in 1982, Mr. Nixon wrote that Hoover was "viciously vilified, deserted by his friends and maligned by his enemies" but, "in the twilight of his recently that, although he was not a conservatives who have embraced whe sale of his homes in Florida and Mr. Reagan.

In his book "Leaders," published in 1977, became a best seller for that and other reasons unconnected to Watergate, some members of Mr. Reagan's staff have opposed any suggestion of the former president. He remains anathema to the wealthy man, he made money on the sale of his homes in Florida and Mr. Reagan. brain infarction. General Pierre Dejussien-Pont-carral, 86, a founder of the French Forces of the Interior, part of the French Resistance in World War In appearance, Mr. Nixon is not greatly changed from his presiden-tial years. His jowls are a little II, has died, his family said Saturheavier, the lines in his face a little 15-room bouse in Saddle River, deeper, his hair a little thinner and

ing yoga, Tuesday in Srinagar, Kashmir, of pneumonia.

Memories of Watergate Are Said to Be Fading

age, and he hopes he lives to see the 21st century. graduates don't understand the references."

And he is fond of quoting Soph-ocles: "One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day

They look at me as if I am talking in jargon. For them, Water-gate is already a dim and distant They look at me as if I am

Political System' Remains in Place **Despite Military**

LAGOS — Nigerians hold a phi-cophy that perhaps best captures ar political simation. They say:

ia has had seven governments civilian and five military. But ideological debate has remained in-country's "political system" has conclusive, resuming each time a new government comes to power.

The fundamental concern of Niia's successive leaders has been recognize and reflect in practice country's multi-ethnic nature. d whether as a federation of four ions, or a federal republic of 19 tes, the objective has endured. To be sure, the military did atapt to tamper with the federal noture. The late General Aguiyi nsi's fateful Unification Decree 1966 tried to introduce the kind - centralized command structure it soldiers were more comforte with. But it soon became clear it to most Nigerians a unitary

By Martin Quinlan

age carnings coming in.

Ing market for oil to only \$10 on last year. This was tranmat-but an increase to around \$12

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State of the

ONDON - Nigeria's oil boom

be over, but the government has substantial foreign-ex-

let revenues — shared between

federal and state governments peaked at over \$23 billion in), but declined in line with the

tion pact together, analysts

on that gradual economic re-

system of government was as sostary dictatorship as it would have been under a civilian democracy.
While there is no longer any dispute about the federal structure as ks remain."

the best means of reflecting the varying needs and religious pluralism of some 250 tribes and tongues,

netures and ideology — or lack
the latter — that began with
lependence in October 1960
we remained relatively un
But successive governments have
avoided committing themselves to
any ideological position, in spite of
pressures from an articulate and growing left wing. They say that such a commitment is an "imposi-tion on the people of Nigeria." Speaking recently to the editor of the Lagos-based Punch newspaper,

the chief of staff of supreme headquarters and the second-highest ranking government official, Briga-dier Tunde Idiagbon, said that "an ideology is not an end in itself, only a means to an end." The present government, he declared, prefer not to be haunted by the ghost of ideology." It is a rehash of the position of earlier governments.

There are, however, many who

as an escalation of Gulf hostilities

- apart, few are predicting any

significant real-terms increase in

oil prices for some time to come.

in its production ceiling when con-

ditions allow.



General Muhammed Buhari, head of state.

ny Medium and Forcados, was

strong due to their high diesel yield

(needed to meet an unforeseen

peak in demand for heating oil and diesel oil). But lately demand for

these grades has eased, and price

OPEC members will be watching

like hawks for signs of disguised

price-cutting — such as selling a

mix of heavy and light crudes, at an

intermediate price. But Lagos

seems unlikely to take unfair ad-

the forecast \$2-billion rise in reve-

The other development behind

ms that Nigeria was mootfailed to materialize. Other

Growing Debt Problems: Can the Economy Cope?

LONDON - Barely three years ago, Nigeria was universally regarded in the international banking community as "underborrowed."
Bankers rushed to advance dollars to state and federal governments for their pet projects, regardless of the long-term costs and benefits. Today, the largest oil producer in

Africa is seen by the same people as a real problem case, with a debt burden of disturbing proportions building up for the rest of the decade, and considerable uncertainty over its ability to manage its financial affairs.

So what went wrong? Did the bankers misread Nigeria, or has the situation really been transformed so drastically? How serious is Nigeria's indebtedness, and can the country cope?

Inevitably, the answers include a bit of everything: a degree of blindness by the bankers, compounded by their excessive marketing zeal, combined with injudicious borrowing by a host of government agen-cies in Nigeria, bad management that failed to identify the problem in time and all of this accentuated by the dramatic effects of the international oil glut, which decimated the country's oil revenues in a peri-

On the face of it, Nigeria's exter-nal borrowing policies have been "conservative," to cite the International Monetary Fund. With the exception of two "jumbo" loans totaling \$1.75 billion undertaken in clear that illegal products exports 1978 for balance of payments pur-attractive because Nigeria's poses, and about \$2.1 billion borprices are subsidized — were be-hind much of the escalation in fig-industry, "medium- and long-term ures for Nigeria's products demand debt contracted or guaranteed by over the last few years. According the federal government of Nigeria to OPEC statistics, Nigerian con- has been in relatively small sumption climbed from 112,000 amounts," according to a recent barrels a day in 1977 to 171,000 IMF report.

Nevertheless, there was a rash of barrels a day in 1980, and by 1982 had hit 247,000 barrels a day. But borrowing by the 19 state governrigorous policing of borders and ments after the return of civilian ports by the military government rule in 1979, and the conservatism earlier this year soon led to over- of medium and long-term borrow-brimning storage tanks as the ille- ing was not matched by similar restraint in the short-term trade fi-In addition to its own refining nance sector. Today's problem is a

> and the IMF put Nigeria's external vide only a very temporary pallia-indebtedness in 1980 at a modest tive, unless it can be extended. Ev-\$4 billion, rising to \$4.95 billion in ery extra 100,000 barrels a day the following year, and \$7.97 bil-ison by 1982. Yet, most of the increase between 1981 and 1982 is accounted for by a sudden recalcuimports imposed from April 1982 lation of the indebtedness of the state governments, because nobody account of the balance of payments

> Nigerian government — itself a the previous year. Although im-rare admission that a problem ex-ports are down again this year, ecoists — put the debt at the beginning of 1984 at about \$10.2 billion, including the refinancing of some ditionally kept very high in such an \$1.9 billion in short-term bank uncertain market) are effectively credits agreed in July and Septem- exhausted and further import sav-

> refinancing a further huge backlog averages around 1.4 million barrels in short-term trade debts, still be-

tors and the major Western export the first quarter of 1984 to some credit gnarantee agencies such as \$810 milion a month, which would the U.S. Ex-Im Bank, Britain's Ex-mean \$9.7 billion for the full year, port Credit Guarantee Depart- if the cuts can be sustained. ment, (ECGD), France's Coface and West Germany's Hermes. The surplus of some \$1.1 billion to help Nigerian Finance Ministry puts the pay debt-servicing costs for 1984 total at \$4.6 billion, while some estimated at \$3.8 billion. As the banks believe it could easily total

money over six years, with a grace debt servicing requirement could period of 30 months and an interest reach some \$4.4 billion in 1985, rate set at 1 percent over Libor, the London interbank offered rate. Vith the assistance of Chase Manhattan Bank, it is currently involved in a massive operation to calculate exactly how much is outstanding, by reconciling the claims of Nigerian importers and their

That exercise seems certain to proaching 50 percent. take several months more. With Chase trying to process more than least \$15 billion — almost four rowing by state governments. times the level of 1980.

fore, be drawn down rapidly.

While the level of debt has soared, Nigeria's foreign exchange finance would be the IMF. But Niide the country.

Estimates by the World Bank official production quota, will pro- a backlog of unpaid bills.

hon a year from oil exports. In spite of the drastic cuts in onward, the deficit on the current had kept track of them adequately. still came to \$4.4 billion in 1983, Latest figures published by the after reaching almost \$6.8 billion

ings seem unlikely. To that must be added the cost of lif oil production for the year

ing negotiated by the Nigerian gov-erament with both uninsured credi-billion. Visible imports were cut in

That would leave a visible trade costs of servicing the refinanced trade arrears, and the bulge in me-Nigeria is seeking to repay the dium-term borrowing, build up, the

conservative banking estimates. significantly in the coming years. Nigeria will, therefore, be facing a debt service ratio — the proportion of its export earnings consumed by

Nigerian officials insist that the future debt-service costs are not so 200,000 separate claims, the end high, but they have already taken result will be to push up the figure some action to prevent any further for disbursed medium- and long-term external indebtedness to at lute ban on any further foreign bor-

mes the level of 1980. However, if the banking esti-In addition, Nigeria has about \$8 mates for external debt and the billion in undisbursed loans out-standing, although much of the accurate, Nigeria seems certain to money is tied to projects that have need a significant amount of balslowed to a standstill because of the ance-of-payments finance to tide it shortage of government finance inside the country and cannot, there-pick up and a sustained reduction The immediate source of such

reserves dwindled to a purely no-tional level of around \$1 billion, become bogged down over disartificially maintained by accumu- agreement on the need for an outlating ever-increasing short-term right devaluation of the naire payments arrears, and rationing ev- Fund officials insist that any ecoeryone from Nigerian students nomic restructuring to promote overseas to expatriate workers in-nonoil exports and domestic agriculture and discourage imports, The key to Nigeria's debt-service will be impossible without a swift capacity in the coming years, as to and sharp devaluation of at least 25 most economic activity, will be the percent. Nigerians are virtually level of oil production and exports. unanimous that such a move would The latest decision by the Orga-nization of Petroleum Exporting and politically, pushing up infla-Countries to allow Nigeria an in-tion throughout the economy crease from 1.3 million to 1.4 mil- not only in the imported-goods seclion barrels a day in August and tor — and putting a hage extra
1.45 million in September in its burden on Nigerian importers with

damentally oversupplied world that Nigeria's difficulties are great- of this year demand for the heavier clampdown on rackets to export Fovernment Begins to 'Clean Up' Trade Sector

Il Boom Ends, but Substantial Income Remains

oil prices for some time to come. tember (against the former ceiling But Nigeria is well-placed to capi-

talize on short-term increases in revenues at 1.45 million barrels a

demand, and might be able to per-suade OPEC to allow another rise well in excess of the current level of

The increase - presented as whether these will be a market for

"temporary" — conceded to Nigethe additional oil. Oil Minister ria at OPEC's July conference is Tam David-West is highly optimisseen as establishing an important tic, claiming that 1.6 million barrels

precedent, with Saudi Arabia a day would be needed to satisfy (which will curtail its output to new contracts awaiting signature

maintain the overall 17.5 million together with the needs of existing

the extra oil, it will be able to lift 1,4

million barrels a day in August and

1.45 million barrels a day in Sep-

By Patrick Smith

nation of traders, have been ng to come to terms with a govment that has pronounced itself rmined "to clean up the com-rcial sector." The country's

ribed by their local newspapers streets of most of the major cities rected to the City Council's abathave gone; in some cases all that remains of them is a pile of broken planks and crumpled sheets of cor-demand that all traders must pay a

rugated iron. in the center of Lagos, where one stalls only in approved market are market stallholder to the own-could buy anything, from bags of eas. The governor of Lagos state, of the biggest retail outlets and big commodity importers, has the latest Pierre Cardin suit, has shiru, said that the government did peen affected by a series of gov-been completely razed to the not want to deprive traders of their ment measures aimed at con-ground. In the suburbs whole areas livelihood but wanted to clear the ling prices and reducing graft of apparently waste ground, where streets of "obstructions and crimishepherds from the north would nai elements."

The most obvious change is the bring their rams down to graze be-

license and a subscription fee to the The notorious Quayside market local authorities and set up their

since few of the traders were paying had to open bank accounts. any form of income tax.

businesses from huge stacks of the time of the currency exchange, but as soon as they could, they withdrew most of their money that change earlier this year hit trading
Lagos banker.
The currency exchange did have starved for cash since anyone who a temporary stabilizing effect on presented more than 5,000 naira for exchange at the bank was re-

Licensing traders is providing quired to account for the money physical appearance of the cities. fore selling them, have now been the state governments with a much- and leave it on deposit. Many tradAGOS—Nigerians, frequently. The rows of stalls that lined the cleared. The shepherds are now di
needed extra source of revenue ers for the first time in their lives.

(Continued on Page 10)

gal flow was stemmed.

But Nigerian bankers do not an-Nigeria is overwhelmingly a cash economy—most traders fund their

They opened their accounts at had been on deposit and we haven't hoarding that the currency ex-

(Continued on Page 10)

BASIC DATA

AREA: 923,768 square miles; population (1982): 82,382,000.

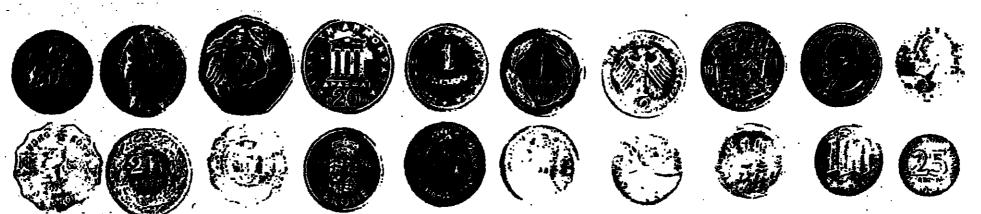
DOMESTIC GROSS PRODUCT (1983): \$48 billion. GDP per capita: \$543. IMPORTS (1982): 7.8 bil-

lion naira.

EXPORTS (1982): 7.216 billion naira MONEY SUPPLY (1983):

\$11.5 billion naira. CURRENCY: 100 kobo = 1 naira. 1 naira = \$0.77.

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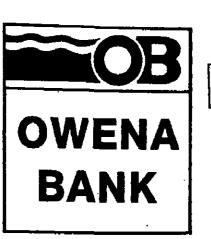
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NNPC IS PIONEERING THE **DIVERSE TECHNOLOGIES NIGERIA NEEDS FOR** THE YEARS AHEAD

when you think of infrastructure for NIGERIA'S INDUSTRIAL TAKE-OFF, THINK OF

PETROLEUM AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS: THE VERY BASICS OF INDUSTRY TODAY AND FOR CENTURIES TO COME.

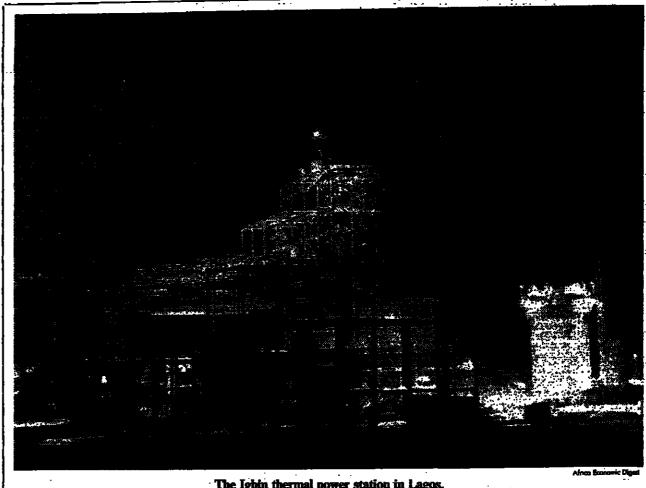
THE RAPID PACE OF MODERNISATION. THE SPECTACULAR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA. THE REQUIREMENTS OF INDUSTRY: OF PLASTIC ENGINEERING, AND AGRICULTURE: OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, AND THE TYRE INDUSTRY, ETC.

EACH DEPENDS ON THE STRENGTH OF PETROLEUM . . . AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS. THAT

IT IS NO EXAGGERATION. WE ARE THE PIVOT OF NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH.







The Igbin thermal power station in Lagos.

Waging 'Wai' Against the Indisciplined

"Lateness to work is indiscipline. Jumping over the queue is indiscipline

Sleeping on duty is indiscipline. Noise-making in the office is indiscipline. Leaving office without permission is indisci-

Romance in the office is indiscipline. So don't be anti-wai. Let us put a little order into our lives. . . . By order, chief of staff, su-

Wai, or war against indiscipline, is being waged on every front, from office propriety to the public execution en masse of armed car robbers, from the tearing down of street traders' kiosks to the secret military trials of corrupt officials of the last regime. If lapel badges and the proliferation of organizations — banks, boy scouts, government departments, the water services, perhans even the secret society of traffickers in naira - that have launched their disciplinary campaign is anything to go by, wai is already one of the successes of the regime of

The skeptics recall that even the former president, Shehn Shagari, was against corruption with his "ethical revolution" and that many officers from previous military regimes have set up businesses and bought large homes that could not have been paid for out of a soldier's remuneration. But the wai target goes further, and it is aimed at inefficiency in the political and economic system — although it is often difficult to draw the line between inefficiency

government was so staggering as to be barely against the former minister to speed his legal

tion or oil.

larly angry is not so much that the money was, taken from foreign contractors, but that it has not been invested at home. In the eyes of Nigerians, the corrupt officials are guilty more of lack of patriotism than of milking the expatriates.

All the while, Nigerians are watching the parade of state governors, senators, party officials, permanent secretaries, heads of parastatals, local councilors, down to the lowest level of "arrangee" and customs official being charged under various military decrees. So far eight of the 19 former state governors have been tried by special military tribunals. Last month, Adamu Atta, the former governor of Kwara, got six concurrent sentences of 21 years for official corruption and abuse of office. He has been ordered to repay 2 million naira, and 42 former Kwara legislators were ordered to repay 40,000

Certainly, an added incentive in the government's attempt to put Umaru Dikko, the former minister of transport, on trial was the fact that all the governors and "big men" sentenced up to now have been southerners. Mr. Dikko, a northemer, would have allayed criticism that the northern-dominated, Hausa-Fulani, Supreme Military Council was biased.

Mr. Dikko, who is living in London, was the victim of a kidnapping attempt there on July 5. cipline has eaten so deep into our society that if The corruption in the last days of the Shagari giving priority to building a corruption case will give the nation a fresh start.

LAGOS — On a wall in the Ministry of believable. In the upper echelons of the presifinance in Lagos hangs an example of Nigeria's dential advisers, who controlled state contracts, said that the military government considered the going dash — bribery — rate was as high as a third of the contract price, be it rice, construction from Britain. Mr. Gambari also has extradition from Britain. Mr. Gambari also has said that the military government considered the going dash — bribery — rate was as high as a third of the contract price, be it rice, construction from Britain. Mr. Gambari also has extradition from Britain. Mr. Gambari also has said that the military government of looting millions of dollars in

The internal naira squandering of money has been as serious as that of foreign-currency dealings. The Sunday Triumph newspaper reported on a contractor who collected a 77,000-naira "mobilization fee" for the construction of a ." 100,000-naira town hall in Kuta, in Niger state, := Even then he failed to get it built. Niger's military governor, the radical Lieutenant Colonel David Mark ordered the contractor's arrest and the freezing of his bank account. In similar ... cases, courts or governors have ordered that the : : 1 job be finished, the money paid, or presumably ... that the non-deliverer go to prison. In Plateau state, 2 million naira in unpaid taxes are being war collected from slow payers like state ministries and parastatals.

The naira currency change in May was aimed at soaking up billions of actual notes abroad in London, Niger and Benin, and more especially in Sandi Arabia, the biggest naira market in the world outside Nigeria, with 60,000 Nigerian Moslems a year on the hadi pilgrimage to Mec-

Can the soldiers get to the root of corruption, : : punish the wrongdoers, encourage the honest and creative, make the savings, while its popularity lasts? Or is corruption so widespread that --no one is above suspicion? As a writer in The Punch, a Nigerian publication, said: "The indisthey want wai to succeed they should kill every erian from the age of three upwards: that

- DENIS HERBSTEIN

'Political System' Remains

strongly disagree with Brigadier real or perceived is hard to tell. But observers point out that the "sperial's recurrent socio-political instability and growing economic depression are the consequences of publication" is made up of three publication in an "disable pression are the consequences of young officers of major's rank, plus operating in an "ideological void." The end, they say, has so far been affected by the means - or lack of

More outspoken than any group on this matter is the Left-leaning Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU). In a series of lengthy statements published since this government came to power, ASUU political instability.
has insisted that Nigeria's problems derive from a "neo-colonial" political outlook and a "dependent capitalist economy." capitalist economy."

While the military government might have benignly ignored ASUU's repeated calls for radical socio-political and economic reforms, it is showing increasing concern over radical elements within its own rank and file.

Twice since the soldiers came to power six months ago, the army chief of staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, has publicly warned military officers that "this government will not tolerate undue

Thus, perhaps for the first time since the botched coup by the radi-cal majors in January 1966, radicalism has become an issue in the Nigerian armed forces.

Repeated claims that the December 31 military coup was a strike to pre-empt a radical officers' power bid has equally repeatedly been denied by government spokesmen.

persisted, occasionally enlivened government should fail, the alternative would be a radical, presumably leftist younger officers' take-over that would certainly not be a

Some analysts feel that this fear" might have led the present government to introduce many tough, sometimes dracoman measures that may well meet with the approval of the so-called radical officers, but not the bulk of the civilian population.

For instance, the controversial Decree Number 4 of 1984, which ernment is any guide, the governhas already sent two senior journal-ment is unlikely to begin to give ists to prison for one year each, is attention to political succession bebelieved by well-informed sources to be an attempt by the government to respond to the radical officers' pleted his second term. displeasure with the Nigerian

(Continued From Previous Page) press. Whether such displeasure is real or perceived is hard to tell. But young officers of major's rank, plus a civilian judge.

> But for the majority of Nigerians, the concern is not limited to the divergent ideological postures of the present "moderate" military regime and the intellectual left. Rather it is a return to the search for a solution to Nigeria's cyclic

> As early as January this year, there were some wild, if not widespread, suggestions that the mili-tary should straighten things out quickly and get out soon -as soon

and the volume of house cleaning successors. Speaking recently on that the military embarked on. But his fortnightly radio program, there is little doubt that, the failure "Manters of the Moment," Brigatof the last democratic experiment dier Idiagbon indicated that politinotwithstanding, enlightened Nicians convicted in the present trial gerian optimion would like to see an of economic offenders would be seen and not only to will take the seen of economic offenders would be early end not only to military rule barred from holding public office but frequent military intervention in future. Already nine of the 19

publicized visit in June. The clerics pointedly told the military that "it would not be in the lasting interests of our nation to confirm the impression that we cannot rule ourselves well through elected lead-

Still, the earlier impression has grind identify with the bishops' stand that "the urgent task ahead is by the private confession of fear by to prepare and identify a new breed some key military men that if this of public-spirited and honest politicans to whom we shall eventually entrust our nation ...

For its part, the military government's leading spokesmen, mainly General Buhari and Brigadier Idiagbon, have made it clear that the administration is too involved in the priority tasks of economic revitalization and "housecleaning" to give any thought now to the question of its civilian successors.

If the state of the economy inherited from the toppled civilian govfore 1988, when former president Shehu Shagari would have com-Still, already there are glimmers

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Broadcasting Corp.
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as six months.

Such calls might have ignored the nature of the Shagari stable, and the volume of housecleaning successors. Speaking recently on former state governors as well as a number of former top public offi-This was essentially the message that a high-powered delegation of Catholic bishops conveyed to General Muhammed Buhari in a highly contain adversity of Nigeria." They received sentences ranging from 10 years to 22 years in prison. More trials are going on.

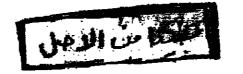
To the Catholic bishops and many others, such relatively "little mercies" as a ban on economic convicts represent a renewal of hope that, in the end, democratic politics will continue to be recognized as "a sacred duty of service to the peo-

For now, and perhaps a long time to come, however, the ruling Supreme Military Council has re-minded Nigerians about the present political reality."

"The federal military government,"said a council member, Naval Captain Ebitu Ukiwe, at a recent seminar, "does not pretend to be running a democratic system



Checking sheet metal quality in Port Harcourt factory.



ing horse to death.

Stringent Economic Measures Adopted by New Government in the 1984 Budget

By Onyema Ugochukwu

MARIN HIPORT OF A

g Market I in

資声 十二十

LONDON - Even before it was made public on May 7, commentators had taken to describing Nigeria's delayed 1984 budget as the most important in the country's history. The deterioimportant in the country's mouse, and admin-ration of the economy under the civilian adminstration had been so extensive that by everyone's assessment, very radical action was needed to check the decline and put the economy on a path to recovery.

Even the usually complacent administration of Shehu Shagari had recognized this, belatedly erhaps, judging by the drastic changes procosed in the budget he presented two days before he was overthrown in a military comp. The military administration that succeeded him, nce it gave the deterioration in the economy as spected to go even further than he proposed, in order to bring about a quick restructuring of the

economy.

The problems that the 1984 budget had to address were numerous, but all arising essentially from the decline of Nigeria into a one-comodity (oil) economy from the early 1970s. From 1974, oil exports started to account for over 90 percent of Nigeria's total foreign-exchange earnings, and up to 75 percent of all change earnings, and up to 75 percent of all What needed to be done in the circumstances, economic situation, these objectives appear lion naira, or 6.4 percent. some situations of all what needed to be done in the circumstances, economic situation, these objectives appear lion naira, or 6.4 percent. In a bid to increase agreement revenues, providing the money for had been the subject of protracted negotiations.

average for 1980. Foreign-exchange expenditure increase their lending as well as raise interest had also declined, but much more slowly, leaving the country with a backlog of trade payforce, although it was earlier described as an ments estimated at between \$5 billion and \$6

one of its main reasons for intervening, was years of 1981-82 had also kept government expenditures high, and in spite of its drastically reduced revenues, deficit financing had consequently increased sharply. And the effort to conserve foreign exchange through import re-strictions had had a devastating effect on the domestic manufacturing industry, which de-pends on imported raw materials for up to 60 percent of input. Shortages of imported goods

What needed to be done in the circumstances,

The international debate on Ni-

ambitious public expenditure programs, which in turn provided the impetus for the unsustainative programs, which in turn provided the impetus for the unsustainative programs, which is its its provided the impetus for the unsustainative programs, which is government proposes to use the River Basin appears to have been overly optimistic in its term from May 1980 with the International Mone-ing sacrifice and self-reliance, seems determined the government proposes to use the River Basin appears to have been overly optimistic in its term from May 1980 with the International Mone-ing sacrifice and self-reliance, seems determined the government proposes to use the River Basin appears to have been overly optimistic in its term from May 1980 with the country hoped to realize them. bly rapid expansion of activities in a highly borrow up to \$3 billion over three years. Although the negotiations were still inconclusive naira, the federal government budgeted total by the end of 1983, the civilian government had expenditures of 10 billion naira. Although the import-oriented economy.

When oil revenue failed to accrue in the usual by the end of 1983, the civilian government had smounts following the glut in the world oil proposed measures to achieve the IMF requiremarket from 1981, the Nigeria economy not ments. The military, having arrived in governsurprisingly went into a steep decline, and the ment, seemingly unprepared, adopted most of gime, it represents the more realistic assessment government's mittal unwillingness to face the measures proposed by the civilians, waiting realities worsened the situation. By the end of 1983, foreign exchange inflow had declined to about \$700 million a month, less than half the which lowered the margin by which banks could

interim policy. Exchange controls were also tightened, and all imports were placed on license. The outlines

The allocation of the capital budget reflects,
of the budget were thus clear even before it was
in the main, the new priorities, with agriculture Commitments entered into during the better all imports were placed on license. The outlines

Estimating its total revenue at 6.743 billion

of Nigeria's financial situation and was accounted for by the fact that where the previous government had provided only 1.11 billion naira for serving the country's debts, the military government provided a more credible 2.89 bil-lion naira. The government actually cut the recurrent expenditure budget of its predecessor by 15 percent, and it proposes to hold capital

announced, but the measures still needed to be formulated into a comprehensive policy. In the industry 13.3 percent (523.3 million naira), although the allocation to defense of 359 million naira, after a recurrent budget allocation of expected. The government hoped through it to cut government expenditures, reduce imports, alaries of Nigeria's armed forces), seems a bit more difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and difficult to justify. Reflecting the committance of the previous data and the pr stimulate domestic agriculture, resuscitate and streamline local industry, stabilize prices and ment to complete the Abuja project in a more rational way, the plan was allocated 250.3 mil-

expenditures at a lower level.

In a bid to increase agricultural production,

the equity instead of the maximum 60 percent

allowed in other sectors.

The measures for encouraging local industry, however, are less clear cut, involving a carrotand-stick approach. Apart from wanting to see greater industrial production, the government also wants manufacturers to use local raw materials, instead of the imported ones that currently account for a large part of the country's total ously excisable; and duties on raw material

imports were generally increased. In spite of the realism shown, the budget cit.

services to small-scale farmers, who will also crument estimates total foreign-exchange earnings at some 8.796 billion naira, out of which 2.5 billion naira will be used to service external foreign investors, are to be encouraged with incentives, the most important of which is a leaving 5.5 billion naira for imports of goods proposed amendment of the Indigenization De- and services. The 5.5 billion naira seems to be a cree, to allow foreign investors in large-scale gross underestimation of what is needed, judg-agricultural projects to own up to 80 percent of ing by the level of imports during the first three months of 1984, which suggests a minimum of 7.5 billion naira. But the government is reluctant to borrow the additional 2 billion nairs and appears to have given up hopes of being able to borrow from the IMF, with which it still disagrees on the issues of a devaluation, trade liberalization and cut in petroleum subsidy. Instead, it has been urging Nigerians to make more sacrifices for self-reliance, which in some ways may look like flogging the proverbial will-

> While the decision by OPEC at its recent meeting to increase Nigeria's oil production quota may improve the foreign-exchange situation, giving the government more room for maver, it seems inevitable that the government will have to face up to finding the money to finance a substantial balance of payments defi-

The Tortuous, Sometimes Contentious Route Toward Financial 'Respectability'

Special to the LHT

LONDON - Nigeria's offer in July of delayed repayment of trade debts to its insured creditors is the latest twist in the government's tortoward "financial respectability"with or without the International Monetary Fund's seal of approval.

> In the last two years there has been animated debate inside and outside Nigeria on who was to blame for allowing Nigeria's finances to slip out of control and on the best means of stabilizing a potentially disastrous situation. The financial crisis not only played a large part in the downfall of Shehu Shagari's civilian regime but has also had repercussions abroad with exporters of the industrialized world in the frontline. Governments and multinational companies have been dragged into the debate but it has been left to the merchant banks of European and North American capitals to assess the problem and to provide guidance to both sides.

On the one side, the "triad" of · Lehman Brothers, provides advice lead-managed project loans for the to the Nigerian government, advice country in excess of \$1 billion. It may be some time before it finds ing in 1983 and a much larger offer itself repeating the experience. to trade creditors in recent months. most prominently represented by country to maintain its financial and Chase Manhattan, whose collective opinion is vitally important

with the IMF — to which the major ion of the naira. Putting itself in he forefront of this lobby has been irenfell, which in March this year hallenged the quality of the offer o creditors and seems set to con-

Morean Grenfell's assistant direc- matched by computer against the tor, Philip Curry, spelled out the information provided by Nigerian

Mr. Curry's words were music to present who feel that without the IMF at arm's length, and the divi-IMF medicine Nigeria will inevita-bly revert to the "bad old ways" of financial indiscipline.

So far, however, Morgan Grenfell has gone unheeded in Lagos, where it had already become unpopular enough with its tough ne-gotiating advice to creditors like Unilever earlier this year. The bank was roundly peeved by the Federal Ministry of Finance announcement in May that it had taken away its mandate to raise finance for the new federal capital at Abuja — a mandate that has now passed to Samuel Montagu, another influential British merchant bank, albeit relatively inexperienced on Nige-

international banks, S.G. Warburg, Grenfell had been among the most Lazard Frères and Kuhn Loeb bullish banks on Nigeria and itself

With the problem of IMF "con-On the other side, stand those ditionality" still a major stumbling banks that finance projects and block for Nigeria's Supreme Militrade for their customers in West- tary Council and financial managern Europe and North America, ers, there is a critical need for the this year the performance has been remarkably good, in terms of cur sicking-point has been the IMF's on July 11, increasing the country

ng an assertive role in the most complex financial

on Nigeria held in London in July, sands of creditors' claims are being sions of opinion among the banks and the size of its internal market rate of the nairs that would amount ria's case to the personal attention the demands of export credit agenmay become more pronounced — give it an authority and importance to "creeping devaluation." but some observers feel that the that cannot be ignored.

Much depends on the common pronounced in the c

message blimity. A deal with the importers gathered in Lagos — a IMF is necessary, he said, if Nigeria is to get the "certificate of respectability" it needs to continue notes in the coming weeks.

Bankers sympathetic to Nigeria's the standard IMF demand for devaluations in all the countries that seek its assistance. Although Nigeria is not a big measures and enforce them with as Mr. Curry's words were music to geria's finances is likely to escalate debtor in international terms, its much determination as the IMF membership of the Organization of might demand, including a down-

try will impose its own austerity

Much depends on the continu-

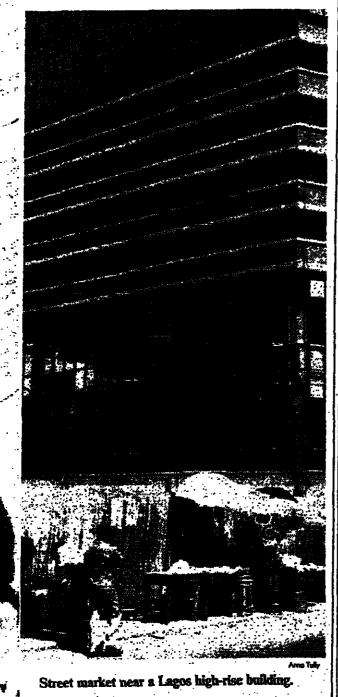
ous application of consistent ansa although subsequently the IMF Nigerian repayment offer. Nigeria terity, and in this process the role of Ministry of Finance permanent proposals were insufficient for a week's unorthodox direct approach Ministry of Finance permanent secretary, Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, is currently seen as important. He knows the international financial institutions extremely well.

of the IMF's managing director, cies that an IMF deal be reached Jacques de Larosière, in June, and loan, the prospects of further progress between the two sides have not yet faded.

He succeeded in bringing Nige- now has to fight is how to bypass powers of Abubakar Alhaji.

before they will settle for a new to individual assured creditors. But worked out by the "triad" may well The crucial battle that Nigeria get accepted through the persuasive





NIGERIA OIL PRODUCTION AND NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

<u> </u>	Production (Million Barrels a Day)	Revenue (Millions of Dollars
1980	2.066	23,405
1981	1,442	16, 7 13
1982	1,292	13,086
	•	
1984	1,243	10,162
January	1,360	951
February	1,563	1,051
March	1,460	1,036
April*	1,300	945
May	1,200	892
1. ma #	1,250	904
June*		
July*	1,250	934
August*	1,400	1,062
September*	1,450	1,069
Fourth Quarter*	1,450	3.277
YEAR TOTAL*		12,121

Estimated forecasts.

Note: Net government revenues colculated from prevailing official selling prices and posted prices, inland and local consumption assumed to be 200,000 barrels a day in 1980, 220,000 barrels a day in 1981 and 240,000 barrels a day subsequently, dropping to 150,000 barrels a day from April 1984 following moves to check illegal exports.

Oil Boom Income Remains

(Continued From Page 7) capacity — two newish 100,000 barrels-a-day plants at Warri and Kaduna and 60,000 barrels a day at Port Harcourt - the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation was having crude refined on contract Nigeria. In the 1983 fourth quarter, 145,000 barrels a day was refined externally; this was cut to 110,000 barrels a day in the first quarter of this year, and as from April was cut again to only 45,000 barrels a day. The implication is that at least 100,000 barrels a day was being diverted to supply neigh-boring — and even not-so-neighboring -- countries, and that a true

previously put at 250,000 to 300,000 barrels a day currently, would be nearer 150,000 barrels a Two important implications fol-low. First, since OPEC's production and do not take account of as the North Sea, where costs are inland consumption, liftings and high but — because of favorable extra bonus, any export sales of catalytic crackers at their refiner-cals complex — described as refined products that NNPC is now ies, to achieve good gasoline yields Africa's most important industrial able to negotiate will be in addition from heavier — which means project — on stream by 1990. Fos-Nigeria's existing refining capacity will be sufficient to cover national The oil

measure of Nigeria's own oil needs,

day, which was seen mainly as serv- ment's Nigerian National Petroing the domestic market.

encouraging prospects. In the late more than half capacity for more than half capacity for more than three years. had big attractions for, particularly, the U.S.-based refiners — it was geria, and production built up to day average throughout 1979.

But in the climate of the 1980s Vigerian crude has lost some of its former attraction. The oil companies now have substantial production ceilings apply only to production from non-OPEC sources such

The oil companies' heavy invest- start-up target is to be met.

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Nigeria internationally.

needs for some years to come. Previously, NNPC had been evaluating the construction of a new plant acc-SoCal all have equity interests with a capacity of 150,000 barrels a in joint-ventures with the governleum Corporation — are therefore While the government can look considerably underutilized. Fields forward to a moderate increase in and pipelines, with a capacity to revenue, the oil companies that flow a peak of 2.4 million barrels a produce Nigeria's oil are facing less day, have been operated at little

Despite Nigeria's financial diffimore readily accessible than Gulf late with two major foreign excrudes, it gave a good yield of gaso-line, and it was low in sulphur. The bons sector. First, the government change projects in the hydrocarcompanies invested heavily in Ni- informed Shell that the scaleddown liquefied natural gas export reach a record 2.3 million barrels-a-day average throughout 1979. project that it tentatively agreed with the civilian rulers is to be speeded up. (There could be difficulties, however, as Nigerian LNG will be costly and the gas market in West Europe seems comfortably supplied with cheaper pipeline de-

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The British Stake in Rescheduling Nigerian Debt

ern Europe, will go even deeper six-year promissory notes, a 30-into the red if a rescheduling agree- month grace period — was unac-

the department for short-term debt offered rate, deemed "stingy," even arrears (up to six months) could though it was backdated to January make claims estimated at nearly 1, 1984. The creditors have until the £500. Its French equivalent, CO end of September to respond — FACE, is thought to be owed at enough time for a large-scale least £300 million, while Italian, breaking of ranks. Swiss, West German, Japanese and many other guarantee bodies also dox offer, the credit agencies had ment in some key industries for face large claims from exporters worked out their own scenario, which exporters in industrialized

So when last week Lagos made a direct approach to insured creditors, the ECGD was taken by surprise. The department has advised operation only after the IMF agreepolicy holders to neither accept nor ment had been reached.

ment with Nigeria is not reached. ceptable with the rate of I percent British exporters covered by the over Libor, the London interbank

who have not been paid by Nigeri- which remains their policy. The re- countries supply machinery and scheduling of these guaranteed The credit organizations are con- debts will be negotiated at the Pans stantly consulting with one another Club, under the chairmanship of agree to this loan in a letter of

Lacking an agreement, however, the credit organizations, acting in unison, warn of a further tightening of short-term credits. This could be serious for Nigeria, which, though cutting back heavily on imports,

to insured creditors. The rest is banks around the world. claims for officially insured ex- So that the ECGD, which oper-

The total amount of this short- that his supplier will be largely unterm debt is a matter for conjec- harmed by any lack of diligence or on the latest developments in Nigethe French Treasury minister and ture. Chase Manhattan in London good faith on his part."

They are insisting that negotiations take place on a multilateral basis, eration and Development, whose merchant bank S. G. Warburg, fitting since 1954, when it take place on a multilateral basis, eration and Development, whose merchant bank S. G. Warburg, fitting since 1954, when it took a bad knock in Brazil. Now good faith on his part" thus reducing the chance of indivictual credit organizations' breaking ranks. But Britain, with the
largest amount of money owed, is
at the heart of the solution. Others

at the heart of the solution. Others

Take place on a minimaterial basis, eranon and Development, whose
member countries dominate trade
member countries dominate trade
member countries dominate trade
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entirely and the Lagos govwith Nigeria. But the Paris Club
with Nigeria. But the Paris Club
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with Nigeria but the paris the figure at close
laving to reschedule some very
which is claims by uninsured creditors, which have been settled on
down Some 2850 million of central
tors, which have been settled on
down Some 2850 million or central terms similar to those just offered debts alone are held up in central

In January, only weeks after the the 64 years since it was founded, rate.

LONDON — The British Export Credit Guarantee Department, already suffering from debt
cried in transport of the department's
cried in America and Eastcried to reganizations agree on a
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sured amounts usually range from
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rates of interest. The level of moratorium. In Britain, Barclays materials, semi-manufactures and claims for many parts of the world International has already set up a consumer goods. Not all the exsyndicate to cover the mediumposters replied, some no doubt bethe EOGD is not expected to go cause they feared their credit would back into the black before the end be cut off altogether and others of the decade.

> that they are insured; as an ECGD booklet points out, "It is undesirable that the buyer should know

ated in the black in all but two of coup in Lagos, the ECGD sent let-recently had to borrow money from

Question

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because the one-year period since default had not yet clapsed. (The normal period of six months was dium-term contracts, which are the extended to a year when the Sha-major capital projects, though not gari government instituted a all are paid on time. Because of the clampdown on imports in 1982). arrears, however, Nigeria is now in Policyholders must not disclose the fourth or "D" category of risk countries, and exporters to it must

pay the highest premiums.
Nigeria is also in danger of slipping back into the third category of countries, classified as "relatively poor," after a transitional spell in the second grouping. These categories relate to "consensus interest rates" - the rate at which commercial banks will lend money for medimm-term project business that is guaranteed by an official export antees the loan by the bank to the buyer (usually a country or a Nigerian state) at an agreed rate, and makes up the difference between the commercial and the consensus

- DENIS HERBSTEIN





inland consumption, liftings and sales could be stepped up by 100,000 barrels a day or so. (As an they have been investing heavily in the heavily in the heavily in they have been investing heavily in the heavil

(Continued From Page 7)

to the OPEC ceiling as OPEC's cheaper — crudes. And plummetrough-and-ready rules do not take ing freight rates have taken the account of refined products, only crude). Second, it seems clear that vantage compared to oil loaded in vantage comp ter Wheeler, consultants to NNPC prices, since with the severely refinancial year - necessary if the the government's toughest problem as far as most Nigerians are con-

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demned by the Supreme Military Council. Since then each state has

when traders were ordered to sell packets of detergent for 60 kobo, they emptied out the packets into plastic bags and then sold the same quantity for two naira.

Despite repeated verbal attacks on the middlemen, profiteers have say that no one has been granted tackled this group relatively tactfully. When military governments in Ghana and Liberia tried to cut prices by force, the commerical class went underground and virtually paralyzed the official distribution system. According to the second highest official in the government, Chief of Staff Briga-dier Tunde Idiaghon, the federal government's strategy is to encourage the use of other distribution networks — through the state gov-ernments, the trade unions and the consumer co-operatives. For some time most government employees have been able to buy essential commodities in bulk at controlled

have hit back at such proposals saying that in reality it just adds more links to the distribution chain. The government has also enand manufacturers in the country to start direct sales to the public. G.B.Ollivant, a division of the United Africa Company, which is partly owned by Unilever, and the A.G.Leventis trading house have regularly held sales of rice and other commodities at the government-controlled price — which can be less than a fifth of the current mar-

While some manufacturers have also started direct sales to the pub-lic, others have complained that it is an unnecessary burden on their resources yealding no extra revenue. One expatriated director of a manufacturing company based in the north said, "We can all see that <u>middlemen have made unwarrant</u> ed profits in Nigeria and support any efforts to rationalize the unwieldy chain of so-called distributors between producer and con-sumer, but while we are producing at less than 30 percent of our installed capacity our main problem will continue to be supply, and the traders here are very quick to take advantage of the shortfall in sup-

Supply of commodities — par-ticularly rice — communes to be one of the most contentious issues in the country. Many of the allegations against the fugitive former minister of transport, Umaru Dikko, concern his role as chairman of the presidential task force on rice importation. Some bankers in Lagos allege that certain politicians and government officials were earning more than \$1 million a day from commodity importa-

The government has tried to control these sorts of abuses by strictly

cerned. Immediately after last December's coup soldiers made sporadic efforts to force down prices by direct action in the marketplace.

Limiting the issue of import lieuxchange from the currency dealers, who, despite the currency dealers, who, despite the currency expensions of the connection with automobile comes to the connection of the marketplace.

Limiting the issue of import lieuxchange from the currency dealers, who, despite the currency expensions are change, will change a naira for becomes the currency expension. by direct action in the marketplace.

Such actions were roundly condemned by the Supreme Military port thousands of motor vehicles.

The currency racket is reflected Lagos airport and says to the immipanies were given increases to import thousands of motor vehicles.

The currency racket is reflected in the spiraling prices for smuggled gration officer, "I am a tourist."

The officer is aconically replies, "I am a tourist." introduced a list of controlled say that since January the issuance goods. In the last two years sining-

Left, oil workers in the Niger Delta; right, drilling for oil off Port Harcourt.

all imports are licensed, although the government's budget did not actually prohibit many more imports. The importation of small passenger cars has not been prohibited, but Nigeria's car assemblers licenses to import cars because

preference is given to the needs of Vigeria's own car industry. Very few luxury goods are now glers would appear to have gone upmarket now that foreign exchange is costing them so much to buy. After the government tightbeen that more consideration is
ened up on various foreign-exgiven to projects earning foreign
change disbursements through the
exchange. Some enthusiastic Nigerians, encouraged by the success of
forced to buy most of their foreign
industry in places like Kenya and
country, are building luxury hotels.

introduced a list of controlled prices, which government officials attempt to enforce with varying degrees of success.

For example in Niger state any state any success.

Say that since familiary the issuance ground goods. In the last two years amage and ground success goods. In the last two years amage are goods. In the last two years amage. try's annual gross domestic prod-

> squeeze on foreign exchange to- from the beaches of Togo and gether with the closure of the bor- Gambia. cut amuggling significantly. The battery manufacturers in Kano say that smuggled betteries were a boom in that smuggled batteries now only hotel building. Three big hotel account for about 20 percent of the groups, including the Noga Hilton

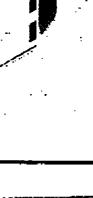
Another effect of the continued squeeze on foreign exchange has

about the American who arrives in

trader selling bread above the controlled price is arrested and then Nigeria are down by about half rica Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the unconventional director of the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the United Africa Company estimated that revenue attractions for the United Africa Company estimated attraction at the United Africa Company es fined on the spot, but in Lagos from last year's figures so far, and nue from smuggling could account tional tourist. But as yet there are eas in Nigeria that are likely to succeed in attracting the bulk of But many manufacturers say the French and German tourists away

> being imported legitimately, and as Nigerian market, compared to and Sheraton, have luxury hotel a result some of Nigeria's snug-about 50 percent just over a year projects under way in Lagos, while two other huxury hotel groups are each building 300-room extentions. And there are three luxury interna-

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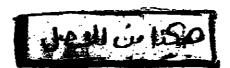


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A SPECIAL REPORT ON NIGERIA

Nigerian Debi-The Questions on Unit Trusts Proposals

By Dennis O. Odife

LAGOS -- News of proposals to establish the first unit trusts in Nigeria, 25 years after the establishment of the Lagos stock exchange, raises a number of fundamental questions. Why does Nigeria need mit trusts? What will unit trusts look like in Nigeria? Why has it taken so long to set up unit trusts in Nigeria? What are the likely problems and advantages and what role will the stock exchange and the capital market play in the process?

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Established in 1959, the exchange received support in its for-mative years from the Central Bank and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank.

The NIDB was established to promote new companies that would sell their shares on the stock exchange when they become profit-able. As it turned out, the NIDB probably found that it depended greatly on the income from its suc-cessful investments to cushion the impact of losses from its less successful ones, and hence it has not pursued the policy of selling off its holdings in successful companies. The government itself appears to the more committed to the idea of spreading the ownership of securi-ties than in fostering a viable and ndependent capital market.

Partly as a result, and also partly from the reductance of both indigeous and foreign businesses in Nigeria to use the stock market for raising capital, the number of secu-rities quoted thereon remained

The market started with four seurities in 1961. The number of moted securities rose to 13 in 1970 and to 22 by 1972. It rose rose to rapidly from 35 in 1977 to 93 in 1982 largely as a result of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decrees of 1972 and 1977. These results of the government sector took up nearly 56 percent. The bulk of the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the stock market has a sector to the growth in the the g hat foreigners could own, and sev-

ral companies were directed to sell heir shares to the public in a proess that has not endeared the Nizerian capital market to them. The prices at which the shares were sold were determined by a federal gov-rument agency now styled the Searrities and Exchange Commis-

he securities, but it is known that not subscribed by the public during Finance. It is unlikely that Nigeria all times.

Mr. Sule said he was optimistic

hat the military government would

ct soon, "as they are keen to en-

almost an exact replica of the

ater smendments. But one major

ifference has rendered the Nigeri-

The receiver is the person who

andles bankruptcy proceedings nder the supervision of the court.

le must take over the bankrupt's

roperty, see to its administration, ay off creditors and occasionally

rrange for the bankrupt to be le-ally discharged and rehabilitated.

In Britain, official receivers are

-idependent solicitors or accoun-

vies or his assistant.

orce discipline in our society."

has never been very high,

Today, there are 93 quoted dustrial bonds, 4 preference shares, 59 government stocks and one state tion of about 5.2 billion nairs in

change publication reveals that 42 percent are held by foreign investors, 15 percent by Nigerian governments, 8 percent by Nigerian institutional investors and 35 percent by individual shareholders. Understandably, therefore, the volume of trading on the stock ex-change is low (now 200 million to 300 million naira a year).

Official policy discourages speculation, just as the delivery system makes it impracticable. It takes at least three months to conclude a transaction starting from placing an order with the stockbroker to receiving the share certificate. Stockbroking is reserved exclusively for Nigerians. There are 16 stockbroking firms.

Why it has taken so long for unit trusts to develop in Nigeria? The pattern of the development of the Nigerian capital market has resulted in a system dominated by the government and the banking secstricted the proportion of the growth in the stock market has re-bwnership of Nigerian companies sulted from the indigenization decrees. Before then there was hardly a capital market worth writing

When the idea of establishing unit trusts in Nigeria was first considered by the federal government during indigenization it was as a joint venture with the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank. It was also The SEC disputes the claim that hoped that a national unit trust t deliberately set out to underprice program could take up any shares

case. So the law remains a dead

To make the law workable, Mr.

Sule said, the government must

amend the decree to allow any

special insolvency court would

Mr. Sule, who is managing direc-tor of the Nigeria Arab Bank, said

the matter. They are worried about

mounting bad debts, especially as

"Banking is still very profitable," Mr. Sule said, "but our profits for 1983 are down in real terms. There

is also a backlog of foreign money

coming in, but that will soon dry up. 1984 threatens to be a tough

As bankers see it, a bankruptcy

the recession worsens.

sadji S.A.O. Sale, "we have lower for the commissioner (or minister)

tandards of commercial moral of commerce and industry to appoint a receiver in each individual

There is a bankruptcy law on the competent person to be appointed

ooks, issued as a decree in 1979. It an official receiver. After that, a

n version unworkable. The decree the banking institute's 25 or so

tates that the official receiver members, as well as the large trad-hould be the registrar of compa-ing houses, were "very voluble" on

ften appointed from the ranks of law would add greater certainty to

british law enacted in 1914, with have to be set up.

Pressing for Workable Bankruptcy Law

LONDON — As the number of hronic debtors in Nigeria's business community grows apace, the country's bankers are pressing for a or a market woman (the minimum or a market woman or a market woman (the minimum or a market woman or a market w

country's denters are pressing for a market woman (the animalian tankruptcy law that works. "With- debt must be 2,000 naira), all have there is nothing legally to stop a checks. Check-bouncing has beaut it," says the president of the to be dealt with by the registrar, vigerian Institute of Bankers, Al- The alternative would have to be

more likely to underprice than to extensive studies, on the grounds overprice. Moreover, it had to rely that there were not enough securion the profits reported by the companies themselves for tax purposes was able to absorb substantially all and the level of voluntary compli- of the shares and the need to "warereally arose.

Establishment of unit trusts has equity securities in Nigeria, 22 in- become attractive again, however, because it is now felt that there are adequate securities in the market. bond. In terms of value, govern—The official positionis not clear, ment stocks represent more than 60. The SEC appears to take the view percent of the market capitaliza- that unit trusts are not to be encouraged to the same extent as inestment trusts because unit trusts The structure of the holdings of do not create new securities. Such a the quoted equity securities is also point of view implies a mismder-instructive. A recent stock exchange while a point of view implies a mismder-instructive and the property of the pattern of unit

> Unit trusts are legal vehicles established to enable many small investors to pool their assets to enjoy the benefits of diversification and professional management without impairing the liquidity and safety of their investment. Because they are open-ended, unit trusts have the potential to create infinitely more securities than investment

There are a number of problems to be resolved before Nigeria can adopt unit trusts. When Nigeria became independent in 1960, most of its laws were adapted versions of British acts. The Nigerian Compa-nies Act of 1968 is essentially the British Companies Act of 1937. Section 393 of the act empowers the minister for commerce to licease unit trusts. In Britain the framework for achieving this was set out in the Prevention of Fraud and Investments Act of 1958; unfortunately, when Nigeria became independent this act was not among those adopted. Hence there is no framework for the establishment and operation of unit trusts in

Indeed, not only is the framework missing, it is not clear who is to do what. For example, the SEC Act of 1979 empowers the SEC to approve the terms of any issue and to license unit trust managers. The Banking Amendment Act of 1979 includes management of unit trusts by merchant banks. The Ministry of Commerce, on the other hand, should be done by the Ministry of

A new law would help counter this, Mr. Sule said. "If a man is

declared bankrupt, it harms his

standing in the community, his

name appears in the papers, it is a warning to others to be more care-

ful and more bonest in their busi-

He said a distinction should be

drawn, however, between debtors

who were unable to settle through

no fault of their own - because of

delayed foreign exchange or a slow payer in another transaction — and those who refused to pay or had no

prospect of being able to do so. It is

in the latter cases, Mr. Sule said,

that it would be better to write off

the debts and have the person de-

their provisions for bad debts. At it comes back next year that will be be compelled to accept them. The

ciared bankrupt.

ants, as government officials can the moment, they can refuse fur a bonus. But a struggling bank will plan would have a dramatic effect of find the time — or, in some ther credit or sue in the courts, a be less inclined to write off bad on pillering of cash by officials,

ases, lack the expertise — to deal messy and time-wasting procedure debts than a profitable one. You though it would not solve the prob-

ering much of the money owed. and you don't want to be too realis-

ith the more complicated bank- that offers little prospect of recov- struggle to make 5 million nairs less of bad checks.

in a growth situation, its past-per-indigenization. It is understood will see any unit trusts until these formance-oriented formula was that the idea was discarded, after issues are sansfactorily resolved. The first step must be a frame-

work for the establishment and operation of unit trusts to ensure investor protection, uniformity of disclosure and evaluation of perance for tax purposes in Nigeria house" them in a unit trust never formance. The British pattern of self-regulation is unlikely to be adequate and Nigeria will probably have to adapt the British Preven-tion of Frand Investments Act of 1958, the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the Investment Companies Act of 1940. The draft guidelines for the operation of the SEC in Nigeria cover a lot of ground in this area but are not approved by the government. The sooner the authorities act on this

> Other issues that must be resolved before unit trusts take off in Nigeria include their investment policy, the taxation of their income and capital gains, and who will in-

As the laws stand in Nigeria, unit trusts will have a very restrictive investment policy. Their assets must be invested (except with the approval of the Joint Tax Board) in accordance with the Trustee Investment Act of 1962. This means at least 50 to 66 percent of the assets of the unit trust must be held ing 7 to 10.5 percent. In addition all securities must be invested in Nige-

The Exchange Control Act of 1962 precludes investment by foreigners in Nigerian unit trusts,, and the NEP Acts restrict those who may invest in the units and what investments the unit trust can hold depending on who the unit holders

With regards to taxation, investment income in Nigeria is under a withholding tax at the rate of 12.5 percent for dividends and 45 percent for interest. Unless the unit trust has Joint Tax Board approval, its income will suffer from double taxation, which will reduce its attractiveness to investors.

It is also doubtful if, in the light of the low volume of trading on the Nigerian Stock Exchange, unit among functions to be performed trusts will be able to invest the permitted proportions of their inof Commerce, on the other hand, come in equities. Government se-feels that the licensing of unit trusts curities will be no problem, as large quantities of these are available at

been applied. The Dishonoured

Cheques (Offenses) Decree of 1977 is, in the words of Femi Adekanye

head of the inspectorate division of the Savannah Bank, "in the cool-

checks with such reckless abandon," he says, "that everybody has lost confidence in the use of checks

as a mode of payment." That is a

distinct disadvantage in a time

when, with the shortage of new

naira notes since the currency

change-over, workers are often

paid in high piles of old, dirty 50-kobo notes (100 kobo equal one

naira). It is an open invitation to

Mr. Adekanye wants the Su-preme Military Council to order entities such as the power author-

- DENIS HERBSTEIN

"Very often we differ with our ity, the post and telegraph office,

he noted. "We know our customers and state governments to accept better that they do. Should we write checks from companies and indioting for percent? Some conservative andiments above 500 naira to be made

tors say, 'Let's write it all off and if by check and all companies would

"People continue to issue dud



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A traditional market scene in northern Nigeria.

Lagos Diary

'Items like milk, sugar, coffee are disappearing from the shops and teabags are harder to find than beer. The naira is overvalued, and with police and military roadblocks becoming a way of life, things are not as free and easy as before.'

By Denis Herbstein

LAGOS - If there is any doubt that the good times are over, just pass an evening at the Kano club, where British and other expatriates play golf and 19th-hole alongside the locals.

Many have lived in the north for decades, ex-

pecting to see their time out in Nigeria. But now import license problems and the extreme shortage of raw materials, coupled with the slowdown or termination of so many construction projects, are turning business life into a graveyard.

More and more European men are without their wives, having sent their families back to the Conti-

Ordinary items like milk, sugar, coffee are disappearing from the shops and teabags are harder to find than beer. Sugar wholesales to the trader at 25 naira a 50-kilo bag, only to be sold in the market at 10 naira a kilo. And whisky has gone from six to 25 naira a bottle. The naira is overvalued, and with police and military roadblocks becoming a way of life, things are not as free and easy as before.

But, my interlocutor across a table of empty glasses said, the "most savage blow" has been the halving of hard-currency remittances allowed to expatriates. Few companies can make up the difference offshore. Now it is really difficult to maintain a home in Nigeria and in Europe. Small wonder that the number of Britons in the country has dropped by half to 6,000, and that the French and the Italians, and the Indian schoolteachers are leaving in droves. The remittance reduction, the golf captain said, will sort the true lovers of Nigeria from the "softies."

The United Africa Company, the very essence of British commercial life, will have lost half its 140 Britons by the end of the year. So in a country of nearly 90 million, the former colonial power will be itely represented. That compares with the 50,000 French in the Ivory Coast, with a population of only a few million. But then who can blame Nigeria for not wanting to allow 110 percent repatriation of foreign company profits?

One good thing about the exodus is the effect on rents. These days, instead of having to pay three years in advance, you can even rent on a monthly basis. A three- to four-bedroom house on Ikoyi or Victoria Island, the most desirable addresses in the capital, cost 3,800 naira a month at the official rate. Last year it might have been 5,000 naira.

Elsewhere, life is easier for the occasional visitor —and that, one has to admit, because it is getting yet tougher for the Nigerians. Taxi drivers invariably declined my locally priced asking rate. Clambering past clerks and market women, I tried to

would be happy to give you one." Fewer power cuts, no special queues for alhadis or chiefs at the airport, a discipline brought on by the anstere military and the decline in the economy.

Spare a thought though for two men who have done their professional duty and yet find themselves in prison. Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor, of Nigeria's young but already flagship newspaper, The Guardian, are in prison for a year r predicting — among other things — who the ondon high commissioner was going to be. It is widely believed that the man they named was not appointed because of that publicity, so that the alternative, General Halimu Hananiya, ironically became the scapegoat for the expulsion following the kidnapping attempt in London of Umara Dikko, the former minister of transport.

Ironic, because the sentences meted out to The Guardian journalists under Decree Four were severely criticized by the Nigerian press. But just in time, Mr. Dikko came along to restore unity to the irate medium. I know we journalists are always feeling sorry for ourselves, but these two fellows now live in a cell with 15 political prisoners in Kirikiri, Lagos. And the decree was passed after the commission of their "offense."

I should have thought that if the military leaders wanted to root out corresption and inefficiency they needed all the belp the press could give them.

Departure from Kano International Airport these days is a nerve-wracking interlude. First, the checkpoint on the way from town. The soldier, belonging to a young British aid worker whom I was giving a lift. Bought in the Sudan, it had accompanied him in and out of Nigeria several times. The soldier was hanging on firmly with the arm that held the rifle as he waded through my bag with the other free limb. I said "receipt please," but he pretended not to understand. We insisted, and in the end, ungraciously, it was restored to its

Inside the airport the graft has gone. But now police, customs, immigration, security people lay down quite a gauntlet. The man ahead of me at the last body/bag search had batteries removed from his torch and matches from his pocket, presumably for reasons of security. A secretickered Japanese inessman almost missed the plane trying to regain two company checks. An American was reprimanded for declaring five naira notes when he

had eight (you may take out 20).

For the first time in my life, my wallet was searched. The security man read the introductory being past clerks and market women, I tried to raise some empathy by proclaiming that "I'm a white Nigerian." And hotels now actually hang up a notice at reception saying "we have rooms and said work." Is this going to stop currency smuggling? I doubt it.

Agriculture Declines Despite Advances in Yields

DAMBATTA — When Mallam Hashimn first adopted improved agricultural techniques on his eight hectares (19.7 acres) in northern Kano his fellow villagers asked him why he had given his farm away to the state: "Now they can see with their own eyes that my crops are growing so much better than theirs," he said, "they want me to write their name in the book."

The "book" is the statewide agricultural development project launched in Kano at the beginning of 1982. Since then, there have been some promising, even dramatic, im-provements in crop yields in farms selected to demonstrate advances in the use of seeds, sprays, fertilizers and planting

Following the decline of oil revenue, agriculture has been pushed even more to center stage by the military officials in Lagos. Before them, with the slogans, "Operation Feed Yourself" and "The Green Revolution," other rulers had attempted to avert the folly of a nation of \$0 million putting all its eggs into the oil basket.

But now the figures tell the sorry story. In the early 1970s, egriculture made up 80 percent of export earnings; today, it is down to 2 percent. The sector's share of the gross domestic product fell in the same period from 45 percent to 22 percent. Yet, four persons out of five still depend on the land for their livelihood, and food imports — \$228 million worth in 1971 — mainly cereals, sugar, milk and live animals, are

But the concern of the government is not simply to reduce as much possible the present food import bill of more than \$3 billion; it is to get people back to the land, and, most important, to improve crop yields, as well as the quality of

provide grounds for optimism. Now, with ADPS about to be launched in eight southern states, the World Bank operation will cover the whole country, (except for Lagos State) amounting to two-thirds of Nigeria's cultivable land.

amounting to two-thirds of Nigeria's cultivable land.

The unique aspect of the Kano project is that it is run entirely by a foreign company, Masdar of Wokingham, England, On January 1, 1982, the state department of agriculture's 2,000 employees overnight found themselves working for Masdar—and by all accounts will be pleased to do so for some time. But the date for the conclusion of the fasdar contract and the start of the payment of the World Bank's \$142-million loan is set for January 1987. By then, the 42 expatriates and the scores of Nigerian extension officers hope to have named 430,000 conservative farmers into highly motivated progressive food producers.

To spread the gospel in the Dambatta zone of the state, extension officers have begun with a village demonstration program, concentrating on 15 farmers in each of 440 villages Kabiru Ali, Dambatta's deputy chief agricultural coordinator explains, "We show the villagers improved high yield varieties of the main crops — millet, sorghum, cowpeas, groundnuts — as well as improved management, like closer planting, thinning, insecticides, top dressing."

Thus, farmers do not like seed-bed fertilization, because it

goes against the grain to put it on empty land. They like to see something come up first. But they are now impressed to see the difference between sorghum and millet, which at the half-way stage are two fists higher than the non-seed-bed

mportant, to improve crop yields, as were as the quanty of rural life. In short, it is to make the farmer a person to be respected in Nigerian society once again.

The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPS) is a smallholders' plan worked out between state governments savannah running through Kano State. The British ignored

and the World Bank. While the projects still have a long way the cowpea and subsidized the groundnut. But the cowpea is to go, the experiments in two states, Banchi and Kano, high in protein, making a change from the cereal-dominated high in protein, making a change from the cereal-dominated diet. The villagers make a breakfast cake from cowpea called

> Kabiru Ali said; "Cowpea cultivation has been revolutionized by a new spraying device, the electrodyn, which has no moving parts, and as no water is needed, can be handheld and no longer has to be carried on the back, as was the old pesticide. It sprays accurately, and is cheaper to the farmer. He pays 100 nairs for the sprayer at the KASCO (state-run) shop in central villages, and the pesticide costs about 80 naira a hectare.

"Whereas before farmers' yields were no more than 300 kilos a hectare, with the new spray they are up to 1,500 kilos. Cowpeas earn them 1,000 name a ton. The other leg of the cowpea revolution was an early crop variety of seed developed at the Ahmadu Bello University's institute for agricul-

In the case of cereals and groundnuts, Kano farmers are hown methods of intercropping — growing different adjoining street. shown methods of intercropping — growing different crops in adjoining strips, a procedure that has contributed to noticeable yield improvements.

This year, the Kano project has taken on rice. Mike Bullen of Masdar explains the potential: "Rice cultivation is hard work, but herbicides can reduce weeding considerably. This country is not even getting one ton a hectare, yet our tests have yielded 5 tons. If we can get it up to an average of two and a half tons, then they don't have to import rice."

Nigeria buys some 600,000 tons of tice - from Thailand and Pakistan - at a cost of about \$150 million. There is a serious debate within the Supreme Military Council about

- DENIS HERBSTEIN

As Time Presses, a Call for Revamping Industry

his organization this year and join a consortium to process industrial chemicals is a fair indication of the state of Nigerian industry. "I have grown tired," Mr. Eleazu said just before his resignation, "of telling people that unless Nigeria's industries are restructured according to available local resources, the sector will go from crisis to crisis. We have to

Just as Mr. Eleazu followed his own advice - his company in eastern Nigeria will process a number of much-needed chemical compounds for industry — several other leading firms in Nigeria are planning similar projects to provide

The chairman of the Nigerian associate of Lever Brothers, Michael Omolayole, said his company is now working out arrangements with a merchant bank to develop raw materials by reactivating some run-down oil palm plantations. "Local plantations could supply three-quarters of the country's vegetable oil needs if properly run," Mr. Omolayole told journalists recently.

Two major food processors, Cadbury and Nestlé, are planning large-scale maize cultivation projects to provide maize starch, glucose and associated products. There is a huge demand for maize byproducts from Nigerian industry, which present yields cannot satisfy. The pharmaceutical industry will require 500,000 kilograms of maize starch next year merely to hold production at its current low level.

The last few years of import controls and increasing restrictions on foreign exchange seemed to have brought about a rethinking among manufacturers in Nigeria. "I don't think there is a company in Nigeria," said the Nigerian managing director of a Lagos-based company, "that hasn't tion. "But it's becoming hard to get farmers interested in thoroughly replanned both its production and marketing cotton when they can earn much more growing maize, which

LAGOS — The decision of the executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, U.A. Eleazn, to quit ment has no choice but to ration foreign exchange available try has to provide the incentive to Nigerian farmers to grow to industries, one hopes we may see the end of the bogus manufacturing companies set up on the back of the oil boom. The danger is that the level of austerity is such that some well-managed and efficient companies may go down

> There are signs that several efficient small-scale Nigerian ompanies with no access to foreign-exchange credits through associated companies overseas will not last the year out. And as the bigger established companies seek to diversify their operations, bankers in Lagos predict there will be a spate of mergers and takeovers and that generally Nigeria's ther dull capital market is due to get a lot livelier.

> Deprived of the lucrative commissions on foreign exchange business, banks in Nigeria are looking for new areas of operation. For example, the Chase Merchant Bank, the local affiliate of Chase Manhattan, has just established a venture capital company to fund local ressource based industrial enterprises for a period of up to 10 years after which time the industries would be expected to raise funds through the Nigerian stock exchange. Apart from this, a number of merchant banks are currently arranging finance for agro-allied industrial projects, two of which are backed by major oil companies in Nigeria who want to diversify their investments in the country.

> While bankers favor the large-scale maize-growing projects, other agro-allied industrial projects are finding it harder to get funding. Tunde Oshinusi, company secretary of Arewa Textiles, owned by a Japanese and Nigerian consortium, said the company is so short of raw cotton to spin, they are now considering investing in cotton produc-tion. But it's becoming hard to get farmers interested in

more cotton. We obviously can't import all our import needs, but at present local production only satisfies about 20 percent of the demands of the industry.

So far, Arewa Textiles has not had to retrench any of its vorkers although in the last two years production levels at the Kaduna factory have fallen from 80 percent to just over 30 percent. "We have lost nearly a thousand of our workers through natural wastage and as we are running short of spare parts we are cannibalizing old machinery to keep the newer looms going," he said.

The positive side to the foreign-exchange squeeze is that local raw materials processors are getting orders from com-panies that previously had not known of their existence. The Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) found that 700,900 tons of Zircon sand suitable for the foundry industry were being dumped in central Nigeria while companies elsewhere in the country were still import-ing thousands of tons of the sand.

While such industries as textiles, leather and rubber products as well as the agro-allied and food processing industries could take a significant amount of their raw materials from local sources, makers of soaps, detergents, pharmaceuticals, machinery, electrical and automotive products are likely to be heavily import-dependent for several years yet.

A local industrialist, Gamaliel Onosode, is a fervent supporter of long-term planning and has recently chaired a committee reviewing major ongoing projects in the country. "We need long-term planning to convince people that we can't industrialize overnight, but that our development must be coordinated according to available resources," he said.



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SPORTS

OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS



Coxswain Betsy Beard got the old heave-ho after the U.S. women's rowing team won its first-ever gold medal by beating Romania in the final of the women's eight-oars competition.

Cubs Down Expos to Stay in 1st

United Press Interna CHICAGO - Jody Davis's tworun home run ignited a three-run fourth inning Saturday that lifted Chicago to a 4-1 victory over the Montreal Expos and preserved the Cubs' half-game lead over New York in the National League East.

Dodgers

Dennis Eckersley (6-6) pitched the first 6% innings for the victory.

SATURDAY BASEBALL George Frazier finished upfor his first save of the year.

son, off Dan Schatzeder (4-3), followed a leadoff walk to Keith Mor- Hume (3-12). Pat Zachry (5-3) eland. Ron Cey followed with a worked three scoreless innings for walk and Leon Durham singled the victory. him to third. Eckersley hit a grounder to Schatzeder, who forced Cey to run out of the base-line for the second out. But Henry drew a bases-loaded walk off re-Cotto singled Durham home to give the Cubs a 4-0 lead.

In the Chicago second, Moreland led off with a single. Two outs Tom Gorman (3-0) picked up the later, Durham beat out an infield hit; when Moreland rounded second and kept running, first base-

man Dan Driessen overthrew third. allowing Moreland to score.

In Cincinnati, Greg Brock ho-mered in the 11th and Bob Bailor

scored an insurance run on Dave hit his 13th home run of the season Anderson's suicide squeeze to lead Los Angeles past the Reds, 5-3. Brock, who rejoined the Dodgers Tuesday after a month in the mi-Davis's 16th homer of the sea- nors, hit his 10th home run of the year with one out off reliever Tom

Mets 4, Pirates 3

liever Kent Tekulve in the eighth to force in the deciding run in New York's 4-3 verdict over the Pirates. victory with an inning of relief and

White Sox Winners, 5-1, On Home Runs, 6-Hitter

home runs and Floyd Bannister pitched a six-hitter and struck out contributed two-run singles in an hits over seven innings 11 to lead the Chicago White Sox to eight-run sixth and Joe Cowley his 1984 record to 11-6. a 5-1 victory over the Milwaukee pitched a route-going three-hitter. Brewers Friday night. Bannister (9-7) walked none while striking out his season-high. It was his fourth

complete game of the year. The White Sox took a 1-0 lead with an unearned run in the second. Ron Kittle was safe on an

FRIDAY BASEBALL

error by shortstop Willie Lozado and moved to third on Roy Smalley's double before scoring when Vance Law grounded out.

Chicago tagged Don Sutton (10-9) for three runs in the third. Fisk led off with his 14th homer of the year and Harold Baines followed with a triple to right field, Luzinski put Sutton's next pitch into the center-field bleachers for his 11th home run of the season and a 4-0 White Sox lead.

The Brewers scored in the third on singles by Charlie Moore and Dion James and a two-out single by Lozado.

Chicago made it 5-1 on Kittle's run-scoring seventh-inning double.
A's 5, Mariners 3

A's 11, Mariners 7 in Oakland, California, Dwyane Murphy's three-run homer climaxed an eight-run sixth that car-

ried the A's to an 11-7 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Seattle. In the opener. Bruce Bochte and Mike Heath drove in two runs in a first its runs in a 5-3 triumph that ended a six-game losing streak.

Rangers 4, Red Sox 3 In Boston, Gary Ward scored all

the way from first on an error in the to a 5-2 verdict over the Reds. Six 10th to lift Texas to a 4-3 victory over the Red Sox. Ward started the inning with a single off reliever Bob Stanley (7-7). Buddy Bell attempted to sacrifice; third baseman Boggs fielded the bunt cleanly, and threw directly to first where second baseman Ed Jurak should have been covering — but wasn't; the ball rolled into right field as Ward scored easily. Boston's Tony Armas hit his 29th home run of the year, a two-run shot in the eighth, to send the game into extra intings.

Twins 4, Angels 2 In Anaheim, California, Tom with one out in the 11th to lift the Brunansky's 18th homer of the season ignited a three-run fifth that carried Minnesota past California, 4-2, breaking the Angels' winning streak at four. John Butcher (9-6) went 81/3 inmings for the victory. Ron Davis earned his 20th save.

Yankees 9, Indians 0 Yankees 3, Indians 2 In New York, Don Mattingly's scattered seven hits in his fourth eight-inning home run broke 2 2.2

The state of the s

United Press International tie, lifting the Yankees to a 3-2 MILWAUKEE - Carlton Fisk verdict and a doubleheader sweep Dave Winfield and Steve Kemp

Royals 9, Tigers 6

In Detroit, Frank White keyed a seven-run fourth with a grand-slam homer that powered Kansas City to a 9-6 decision over the Tigers. Bret Saberhagen (5-8) worked 14 innings in relief of Bud Black for the victory. Dan Ouisenberry went 2% innings for his 28th save of the

Blue Jays 5, Toronto 2

In Baltimore, Buck Martinez hit a two-run fourth-inning home run and pinch Willie Aikens added a three-run shot in the sixth to make Toronto a 5-2 winner over the Ori-

Mets 4, Pirates 1

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, George Foster hit a two-run home run and Walt Terrell (9-8) pitched a five-hitter as New York ended a seven-game skid with a 4-1 victory over the Pirates. Foster's 14th homer of the year came off John Candelaria (9-8) in the sixth to load the bases and Sheridan sinalso hit home runs for the Mets.

Expos 6, Cubs 5

In Chicago, pinch hitter Dan Driessen drove in Bobby Ramos with a ninth-inning groundout as Montreal edged the Cubs, 6-5. Jeff gan's bad-hop single in the fifth Reardon (4-4) pitched the last two drove in Mike Davis to break a 2-2 innings for the victory.

Dodgers 5, Reds 2

pitched a two-hitter over seven in-nings and Mike Marshall hit a two-the loss. run home run to pace Los Angeles days earlier, Welch (8-11) had turned in a two-hit shutout against Cincinnati. Mario Soto fell to 11-5.

Cardinals 4. Phillies 3 In St. Louis, George Hendrick drove in three runs with two doubles to power the Cardinals to a 4-3 triumph over Philadelphia, Winner Ricky Horton (6-1) pitched five innings, and Bruce Sutter earned his 28th save of the year. Loser Jerry

Koosman fell to 12-8. Braves 2, Giants 1 Linares singled home Gerald Perry Braves past San Francisco, 2-1.

Astros 6, Padres 2 In Houston, Jerry Mumphrey drove in four runs and Craig Reyn- to spark California over Minnesoolds had three hits and scored twice to help the Astros end five-game San Diego winning streak with a 6-2 victory. Winner Nolan Ryan (9-7) complete game of the year.

Giants 9, Braves 2 In Atlanta, Bob Brealy went 4-The Expos knocked out Eckersfor-4 with a homer and four runs
ley in the seventh when Tim Walbatted in and Mark Calvert and lach doubled and scored on Doug
Flynn's single.

Dodgers 5, Reds 3

Company Co hits over his seven innings of work. The losers' Claudell Washington and No. 100 lifetime.

Cardinals 3, Phillies 2

In St. Louis, Willie McGee's two-out, bases-loaded single in the seventh broke a 1-1 tie and lifted the Cardinals past Phladelphia. 3-2. In pitching St. Louis to its eighth victory in nine games. Dave La-Point (8-9) allowed five hits, struck out six and walked three before he

Padres 5, Astros 2

In Houston, Tony Gwynn had a "-Egypt United Stoles homer and two singles and Alan Wiggins scored twice —including a steal of home — to spark San Diego's 5-2 defeat of the Astros. Gwynn went 3-for-3, raising his major league-leading batting average to .368. Winner Tim Lollar — 9-9 and 3-0 against the Astros this year - went six innings.

White Sox 7, Brewers 3 In the American League, in Mil-waukee, Greg Walker hit two home

runs and Tom Seaver combined with Jerry Don Gleaton on a sevenhitter to help Chicago to a 7-3 triand Greg Luzinski hit third-inning of Cleveland. In the 9-0 opener, umph, the Brewers' seventh straight loss. Seaver allowed seven hits over seven innings in raising Red Sox 5, Rangers 2

In Boston, Dwight Evans, Wade Boggs and Jackie Gutierrez hit home runs to back the six-hit pitching of Dennis Boyd as the Red Sox downed Texas, 5-2. Boyd (6-8) went the distance for the sixth time this season, striking out eight and

waiking one. Royals 9. Tigers 5

In Detroit, Pat Sheridan and Don Slaught both had three hits and drove in two runs in leading a 15-hit Kansas City attack that beat the Tigers, 9-5. Following a 28-minute rain delay, the Royals trailed, 4-2, when Jorge Orta opened the sixth with a single. He was forced on a fielder's-choice grounder by Dane lorg, who went to second on a wild pitch by Glean Abbott and came home on Darryl Motley's single. Reliever Doug Bair before giving up a single to Onix China West Germony Ing the garma Willia William and Brazil (4-3) came on and walked Slaught ing the game. Willie Wilson walked cion. Ruppert Jones homered for Detroit, which has lost four of its last five.

A's 4. Mariners 2

In Oakland, California, Joe Mortie trigger the A's past Seattle, 4-2. Winner Curt Young (4-1) pitched 635 innings and allowed just four In Cincinnati, Bob Welch hits. Bill Caudill finished up for his

Blue Jays 6, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Garth lorg capped a five-run sixth with a two-run single and George Bell hit his 14th Brest home run to lead Toronto to its fourth straight victory, 6-2 over the Orioles. Jim Clancy (8-11) turned in his third complete game of the season.

Yankees 8, Indians 5

In New York, Don Mattingly's three-run homer in the first and Don Baylor's two-run home run in the third started the Yankees to their seventh straight victory, 8-5 In Atlanta, pinch hitter Rulino over Cleveland. New York is 19-6 since the All-Star break.

Angels 4, Twins 2

In Anaheim, California, Reggie Jackson hit his 495th career homer, with two runners on in the fourth. United States ta, 4-2. Geoff Zahn (10-8) won for Conoda the first time since June 30. The Angels' fifth victory in their last six games moved them a half-game ahead of Minnesota in the Western

HANDBALL

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THREE-DAY TEAM

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nting, 3, 4470. STAR CLASS

1, Sweden, 4, 14,00, 2, United States, 2, 18,00, 1, Greece, 13, 28,90, 4, Italy, 7, 23,70, 5, West Ger-

rnony, 4. 27.70. č. Austria, 11. 28.70. 7, Neither Ignais, 1. 32.60. 8, Australia, 12. 33.70. 9, Baha

mos. 2, 344. 16, Canada. 2, 37.95. WINDGLIDER CLASS 1. Scatt Steele, U.S. 1, 200. 2, Stephan Van Den Borg, Neiherlands, 11, 11,90.3, Bruce Ken-

dall, New Zeoland, 13, 27.70. 4. Dirk Meyer, West Germany, 20.00.5. Greg Hyde, Austro-

Hea. 2, 31.50. 6. Klous Marca. Holy. 6, 33.40. 1 Kenneth C. Klein, Virgin Islands. 8, 32.70. 1 Peter Banella, Matta. 3, 35.79. 9. Hons Nystron

Lan. 9. 39.50, 10. Svein Ros

nce. 15.39,80.9. Japon, 12.39,70. 19.

Ireland, 363.55, 10, Canado, 468.48,

YACHTING

EQUESTRIAN

FIELD HOCKEY

France, det. Ioan Pop., romand, 6-18; Peter Westbrock, U.S., def., Pietre Guichol, France, 8-18; Marco Marin, Italy, def., Glovenni Scotze, Italy, 9-11; Herve Granger-Veyron, France, def. Marin Mustafu, Romaniz, 8-18.

Semifiants: Lomour def. Westbrook, 4-18; Martin def. Scotto, All. Semifianis: Lomour def. Westbrook, 4-18; North def Scalas, 4-10.
Gold Meddi: Lamour def. Marin 11-12.
Brosze Meddi: Westbrook def. Granuer-Veyron, 5-10.
WOMERS FOIL.
Quarterfinats: Elisabeta Guzganu, Romonia. dec. Brightin Gaudin, Franca, 8-3; Luan Julie, Chino, dec. Sobies Bischeft, West Germany, 8-5; Derina Vaccaroni. Holy, dec. Veranique Brouguler, Franca, 9-7; Carnella Hanisch, West Germany dec. Lovernen Medaine.

MEMS SABER

FENCING

Isch, West Germany dec. Lourence Mode is: Luan dec. Guzoanu. 8-8: Hos-

SOCCER

WATER POLO

Friday's Results Austrolie 15. Japan 2 West Germany 10, Italy 4 China 4. Conodo 5 Yugoslavia 9, Netherlands 5 Brozil 9, Graece 9, tie United States 10, Spain 8 (United States, Spain, Yuga ands, Australia and West Ge

o chamalonship group, (Brazil, Canada, China, Greece, Italy and lapen play in Cansolation Group.)

VOLLEYBALL



Brozil, 4, 48.71.

TORNADO CLASS

1, New Zaciond, 2, 480. 2, United Stokes, 1, 13.00. 2, Britoin, 8, 16.00. 4, Denmork, 3, 21.40. 5, Australia. 10, 29.70. 6, Bermuda, 6, 31.40. 7, France, 11, 32.90. 8, Swaden, 4, 33.60. 9, Netherlands, 5, 40.80. 10, Carondo, 7, 40.90. Solardoy's Results no J. Tunisio 0 (15-9, 15-7, 15-3) South Korea 1. Brazil 1 (15-4, 15-13, 13-15, 15

Japan 1. Favot 6 (154, 1510, 1511) (End Preliminary Round)

londs, S. 40.00. 10. Conodo, 7. 40.99.
FININ CLASS

1. Russell Courts. New Zeolond, 2. 4.98. 2.
John Bertrand, U.S., 1. 10.08. 1. Terry Neilson,
Conodo, 15, 16.00. 4. Jorove Zarif Neta, 20, Brazil,
25.70. 5. Wolfpany Gerz. West Germany, 8.
S.70. 6. Curis Profit, Australia, 16, 27.90. 7. William O'Hore, Ireland, 9. 38.90. 8. Michael McCinfree, Britisin, 4. 38.70. 9. Mark Neeleman, Netherionds, 7. 41.00. 10. Losse Hiertness.
Denmark, 3. 41.70.
478 CLASS

1. Sooth, 2. 8.78. 2. United States, 4. 11.00. 3.
West Germany, 6, 17.40. 4. Huly, 1. 18.00. 5.
Autherlands, 3. 20.0. 6. Finiond, 7. 31.40. 7.
France, 9. 33.90. 8. Jopon, 12. 38.90. 8. Britain, S.
38.00. 10. Arpentina, 14, 39.70.
SOLING CLASS

1. United Stotes, 5. 15.70. 2. Greeco, 1. 18.00. 3.
Conodo, 8. 19.78. 4. Great Britain, 2. 20.06. S.
Bruzil, 10, 21.70.4. Norway, 4, 22.00. 7, Australia, W L PIs PF PA 3 0 6 167 139 2 1 United States Group B

3 0 6 143
2 1 4 123
1 2 2 137
8 3 0 55 Brazil 10,21.7L4, Norway, 4,22.00.7, Australia 15, 25.70, 1, Italy, 7, 27.79, 9, West Germany

Peru 3 South Korea 2 (15-8, 15-4, 7-15, 6-15, 15pan 3, Canada 9 (15-6, 15-6, 15-6) ist Germany 2, Brazil 6 (15-9, 16-14, 15-11) ited States 3, Chino 1 (13-15, 15-7, 16-14, 15-

齐 BASKETBALL

MEN (End Preliminary Round) Group A

9 45 0 0 383 489 France

Friday's Results Spoin 102. China 83. United States 120, France 62. Canada 95, Uraquey 80. Saterday's Results Australia 94, Egypt 78 United States 101, Soula 68 West Germany 78, Brazil 75 Canada 96, France 69

L PIS PF PA South Kores China

Friday's Results United States 9), China 55

صكدا من الاحل

GYMNASTICS 3

WOMEN ALL-AROUND FINAL ALL-ARCUMD FIRAL

1 (sold), Mary Los Retton, U.S., 79,755. 2
(silver), Ecoterina Sades, Romanio, 79,725. 3
(brasse), Simote Pouce, Romanio, 78,675. 4.
Juffonne McNomero, U.S., 78,400. 5. Loure Cuthra, Romania, 78,301. 6. Ma Yarhora, Ching,
77,350. 7, Zhou Pina, Ching, 77,775. 8. Chen Yargyan, China, 77,725. 9. Rosmi Kessier, Switzer-land, 77,525. 10. Kottry Johnson, U.S., 77,450.

APPARATUS FINALS AFFARATUS FIRALS
FLOOR EXERCISES
1 (gold), Li Nigo, Chino, 19,75 points, 2 (silver), Leo Yun, Chino, 19,775, 3 (lied for bronte), Koll Scienters. Josep, and Philippe Valvane. France, 1930. 5, Burt Conner, U.S., 1935. 6, Valentin Pintes. Romania, 1940. 7, Peter Vidmar, U.S., 1959. 2, Koll Gushiken.

1 (fied for gold), Li and Vidmor, 19.550. 3 bronze), Timothy Daggett, U.S., 19.825. 4, (pronos), Tunamy Luggert, U.S. 19,22, 4, Tang Fel, China, 19,20, 5, Jeon-Luc Cairoo, France, 19,700, 6, Nobuyuki Knjihani, Japan, 19,25, 7, Beeno Gross, West Germany, 19,525, 6, Josef Zellweger, Zwitzerland, 19,500, RING\$

] (Hed for gold). Li and Kaji Gushikan, Jaoon, 19.55. 3 (bronze). Milithell Gaylord, U.S., 19.55. 4 Yong, 19.75). 4 Vidmor, 19.75). 6, Kyeli Yamewaki, Jopan, 19.725. 7, Emillon Nicola. on, 19.725. 7, Emilian Nicula. L & Zeliweser, 19.375. Olympics on Television

MONDAY, AUG. 6 British—6:30 A.M.-11:30 A.M., 1:90 P.M.-1:45 P.M., 6:15 P.M.-7:10 P.M., 10:10 P.M.-4:30 A.M. Tuesdey (BBC 1). Denmork—7:00 A.M.-100n. 3:45 P.M.-4:45 P.M. 7:35 P.M.-7:00 A.M. Tuesday

(Doxmerts Redio), Finlend--7:90 A.M.-8:40 A.M. 5:45 P.M.-6:45 P.M. 11:15 P.M.-6:90 A.M. Tues-Goy (TV 1);1:50 P.M-10:50 P.M. (TV 2), Prosc.—Noon-12:55 P.M. 7:46 P.M. 7:55 P.M. (TF 1):10:07 A.M.-7:50 A.M. 2:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M., midnisht-6:30 A.M. Tues-day (Anterne 2). Heng Keng-9:00 A.M.-1:30 P.M., 4:50 P.M.-7:00 P.M., 7:30, P.M.-7:30 P.M., (Peart).

Noty-18:38 A.M. noon, 6:30 P.M.-7:35 P.M.-19:30 P.M.-4/5:60 A.M. Tuesdoy (Ch. 1); 8:30 P.M.-8:30 P.M. (Ch. 3). Jopan 6:45 A.M.-11:55 A.M., 12:35 P.M.-5:55 P.M. 9:18 P.M.-11:80 P.M. (Ch.

1); 5:00 P.M.-6:54 P.M. (Ch. 4); 5:00 P.M.-5:54 P.M. (Ch. 6); 11:15 P.M.-0:40 A.M. Tuesday (Ch.01; 2:00 P.M.-3:54 P.M.-5:50 P.M.-5:25 P.M. (Ch. 10); 9:00 P.M.-7:25 Netherlands—7:00 A.M.4:30 A.M., 7:12 P.M.-10:22 P.M., 10:45 P.M.-5:30 A.M., Tuesday (Nederland 2). Singapora—10:05 P.M.-0:05 A.M. Tues-

day (approx.). les-18:55 P.M. 4:38 A.M. Tuesday (TV 1); 7:00 AM-9:00 AM, 4:25 P.M. 5:45 AM. Tuesday (TV 20). Switzerland—12:15 P.M.-2:00 P.M., 10:50 P.M.-midaight, 1:80 A.M.-5:45 A.M.

Tuesday, West Germany—(Reports at 4:80, 4:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, and 8:30 A.M.); 1:20 P.M.-4:00 P.M., 4:30 P.M.-7:50 P.M. 8:15 P.M. 19:30 P.M., 11:30 P.M.-1:00 A.M. Tuesday (ARD); 0:55 A.M.-6:00 A.M. Tuesday (TDS)

VAULT 1 (gold), Lou 19950; 2 (fled for silver) Li,

Gushiken, Goylord, and Skinji Mortsue, Jo-pan, 19.225; & James Hartung, U.S., 19.800; 7. Warren Lonz, Conada, 19.788; 8. Donlei Wur derfin, Switzerland, 19.625, PARALLEL BARS 1 (gold), Conner, 19,950. 2 (gilver), Kolifoni 19.925. 3 (bronze). Gaylard, 19.850. 4. Tang 19.825. 5. Gushiken, 19.800. 6. LJ., 19.775. 7, Daniel

19.25.5. Gushken, 19.20.4. L. 19.775.7, Dordel Winkler, West Germany, 19.400. 7, Jurges Gel-per, West Germany, 19.400. HORIZZONTAL BARS 1 (gold), Mortsus, 20.00. 2 (Silver), Tong. 19.975. 3 (branze), Gashikan, 19.950. 4, Lou., 19.850. 4, Vidmar, 19.850. 4, Daspett, 19.250. 7, Marca Piciti, Switzerland, 19.000. 3, Wander-th, 19.675.

WRESTLING GRECO ROMAN

ST KILOS (1955 POUNDS)

Germany, dec. Masaki Ete, Japun. 8-3.
Srouza Medel; Horalambos Holidis.
Grecca, dec. Nicoles Zamfir, 2-1.
48 KILOS (149.5 POUNDS)
Gold Madai: Viode Listok, Yugoslovia,
planned Topio Sipilo, Finland. 57.
Brouza Medel: James Martinez, U.S.,
pinned Stellan Negrison, Romania, 125.
82 KILOS (100.5 POUNDS)
Gold Medel: Jon Draica, Romania, dec. Dimirlos Thanspoulos, Graeca. 4-3.
Brouza Medel: Soren Ciaston, Swaden, dec.
Mozair Petitoric, Yugoslovia, 5-2.
Mozair Petitoric, Yugoslovia, 5-2. 100 KILOS (220 POUNDS)

JUMPING TRAINING

1, Eric Novel, France, JD penalty points, 1,
Bruno Scokarl, Italy, JD. 1, Marto Deskarfers,
Canada, JD. 1, Alberto Honrubia, Spain, JD. 1,
Melanie Smith, U.S., JD. 1, Throthy Grubb,
Britain, JD. 1, Jore Carnelin, Bruzil, JD. 1, Joe
Foreis, U.S., JD. 1, Ion Millor, Conada, JD. 1,
Conad Honrield, U.S., JD. 1, Ion Millor, Conado, JD. 11, Pierre Durand, France, JD.
THREE-DAY INDIVIDUAL

1 (pold), Mark Todd, New Zeoland, St.49

politis, 2 (silver), Karen Silves, U.S., 54,02, 3 Greg Gibson, U.S., greater Brosze Josef Tertaile, Yugoslovic, dec., Ge

WEIGHT LIFTING

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT (1915 Kilos) LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT (R.S. Kiles)

1 (sold), Peirs Becheru, Romanic, 355 Lib-grams, 782 counds, 2 (silver), Robert Kobbas, Australic, 362 Sidles, 3 (branze), Ryoll (1800ks, Jopon, 304, Newton Burrowes, Britols, 2275, 5, Ebruheen Elbakh, Esypt, 3225, 6, Kong Seop Les, South Korns, 3225, 7, Yvon Dar-slamy, Conode, 3225, 8, Alligher Nolder, New Zeoland, 3175, 9, Arn Kritsky, U.S., 315, 18, Allichael Bernord, New Zeoland, 2195

JUDO

salfinal: Joe-Yup Kim, Seeth Kon eard Liddle, U.S.; Shinji Hosekor , del. Well Eckersley, Britain. eld Madel: Hosekowa del. Kim, Geld Medal: Hosokowa dei, Kim. Broaze Medal: Liddle and Eckerisey fied.

SWIMMING

AMEN

Action AMEDILEY RELAY

1 (gold), United States (Rick Corey, Steve
Lundautst, Pabla Marrales, Rawdy Gaines),
three misutes 33.30 seconds, WR. (Previous
/scard, J.-80.42, United States, 1983.) 2 (stiwer),
Canado, 3-42.33. (Druwer), Assirtation, 3-42.3.

4 West Germany, 3-44.26.5, Sweden, 3-47.13. 6,
Rettolo, 3-47.39.7, Switzbardovst, 1-47.91.8. in.

4. West Germany, 3:44.26.5, Sweden, 3:47,13, 6, Britolin, 3:47.39.7, Switzerland, 3:47.93. 8, Jopon disqualified.

1500-METER FREESTYLE 1 (gold), Michael O'Brige, U.S. 15 minutes. 5.28 seconds. 2 (silver), George DiCarto, U.S. 5:10.93.3 (brosse), Stefan Philifer, West Germany, 15:12.11. 4. Robner Hankel, West Germany. mony, 15:20.61. 5, Franck locato, France. 15:26.96. 4. Stefano Grandi. Halv. 15:26.98. 7.

is:20.50. e, sestina Granci, 1937, 15:26.52. 7,
Dovid Shemilit, Conado, 15:31.28. E. Woyne
Shillington, Australia, 15:38.18.
38-METTER (MDIVIDUAL MEDLEY
1 (gold), Alex Bournam, Conado, two minules, 1.42 seconds. WR. (Previous record,
2:02.05, Bournam, 1922.) 2 (brancy). Poblo Morales, U.S., 2:03.65. 1 (brasse), Nell Cochran,
Britoln, 2:14.28.4, Robin Brew, Britoln, 2:04.52.
Steve Landquist, U.S., 2:04.71. 6, Andrew
Phillips. Jamedico. 2:05.68. 7, Nicolai Klopkarek, West Germany. 2:05.88. 8, Robi Diesel,
West Geirmany. 2:05.88. 8, Robi Diesel,
West Geirmany. 2:05.85. 3, Mice West, Comodu, 34.69. 4. Gary Hurring, New Zeniand, 54.90.
5. Mark Kerry, Austrulia, 57.78. 4. Senati Baron,
Sweden. 57.44. 7, Sondy Goss. Comodo, 57.46. 8,
House Kross. Neitherlands, 35.07.

104. 4. Serves a street of the senation of the sen

Sweden, 57.34.7, Sandy boxs, Landy knee, Natherlands, 52.07.

14 Sands, Natherlands, 52.07.

1 Sands), Jon Sleben, Australia, one minute, 57.04 seconds, WP. (Previous record, 1:57.05. Michael Grass, West Germany, 1984.) 2 (SI-Michael Grass, West Germany, 1984.)

Auchoel Grass, West Germany, 1984.) 2 (SI-wer), Michael Grass, West Germany, 1:57.8.3 (brenze), Refoel Videl Costre, Venezueta, 1:57.51.4 Public Merceles, U.S., 1:57.75.3, Amtho-ny Messe, New Zesiond, 1:58.75.3, Tom Port-ing, Canada, 1:93.75, 7, Peter Word, Conado, 2:00.29. 8, Petrick Kennedy, U.S., 2:01.61. WOMEN 20-METER BACKSTROKE 1 (gold), Jolanda De Rever, Netherlands,

o milnutes, 12.28 seconds, 2 (alther), Anni ite, U.S. 2:1364.3 (bronze), Aneto Patros-u. Romonio, 2:13.29, 4. Georgina Parios. stralia, 2:14.37, 5. Tori Trees, U.S. 2:1573.6 Australia, 2:14.37,5. Tor! Trees, U.S.-2:1573.4 Svenia Schlicht, West Germany, 2:15.91. 7. Cormen Busselv, Ramonia, 2:14.15.8. Cormel

Corrien Bussick, Romonia, 216.15. 9, Corriei Clork, New Zeoland, 217.89. 289-METER BUTTERFLY 1 Gold), Mary T. Meoster, U.S., Ivo-mio-viss. 4.90 accords. OR. (Pravious record. 2: 10.44 Inse Gelster, East Germany, 1981, 2 (Silver), Karen Philips, Australia, 210.6. 210.6. 3 (Silver), Karen Philips, Australia, 210.6. 210.6. 3 (Drenze), Ina Beyermana, West Germany, 2:11.71, 4. Nancy Hoeshead, U.S., 2:11.8. 5, Samoatha Purvis, Britola, 2:12.33, 4. Naoto Kuma, Japan, 2:12.57, 7, Sonje Hausladea, Austria, 2:15.38, 8, Concy Van Berburn, Neth-erlands, 2:17.39.

erlands, 2:17,37, 90-METER PREESTYLE 1 (sold), Tiffony Cohen, U.S. visiti minutes, 2435 seconds, OR. (Previous record, 8:28.90. Michele Ford, Austrotto, 7980.) 2 (silver), Michele Richardson, U.S., \$:30,73, 3 (bro Sarah Hardcustle, Britain, \$:37,40, 4, In. 8:17.64. 4. Am Sorial Heardensiel, Britishi, 8:3236, 4, Arma McVann, Australia, 8:3254, 5, Carla Lesi, Ita-ly, 2:4245, 4, Jolande Van Der Meer, Neither-lands, 8:4285, 7, Manica Olissi, Hally, 8:4732, 8,

lands. 8:428.5.7. Musico Cinsi, Holy, 2:47.22, 8, Karen Ward, Camodo, 8:48.72. 300 METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY 1 (solid), Tracy Coultins, U.S., Iwa minutes, 7244 seconds. OR. (Previous record, 2:14.47, Coultins, 1984) 2 (silver), Nancy Hossiand, U.S., 2:15.17.3 bironzel, Michaele Peurson, Australia, 2:15.97.4 (Los Curry, Aueraila, 2:16.73.5. Christine Pielka, West Germany,

2:17.22. é. Manuelo Dallo Velle, Holy, 2:19.64. 7.
Petru Zisclier, West Germany, 2:19.64. 8. Kairine Bamstad, Norvoy, 2:28.48.

4:199. MEDLEY RELAY
1 (gold), United States (Theresa Andrews.
Tracy Casilloss, Marry T. Meogher, Noncy Hogshead), four palmotes. 8.24 seconds, 2 (silver), West Germany, 4:1157.3 (brouze), Conduct, 4:12.98.4 Britain, 4:14.65.5; Noty, 4:17.60.
6. Settzerland, 4:19.62.7, Japan and Sweden were disquisifed.

1 (gold), Canada (Pat Yurner, Kevin Neu-were disquisifed. 6. Switzerland, 4:19.62. 7, Japan and Sweden were altraudified.

BOXING

FLYWEIGHTS

Peter Ayesu, Molawi, doc. Oose Pinto, Parasawy, Se; Sirve McCrary, U.S., stopped Fourth Garcle, Mexica, 1:48, 152; Yong-Moltes, South Korea, dec. Eften Tobonos, Philisphes, 41; Eyup Can, Turker, dec. Selki Segowa, Japan, 41; Leffrey Fench, Austrolia, dec. David Memba, Yartania, 56; Radzes Rechesovski, Yugeslavio, tenaciad au Pedrick Clinfon, British, 1:48, 2nd; Brohim Bitali, Kenya, dec. Alvara Mercade, Colombia, 41; Laureago Rasakraz, Damirican Rusubilic dec. Jose Roorisone, Puerio Rice, 5-0.

Lightt FLYWEIGHT

Mamaru Kuralwa, Josen, dec. Processio-Jedor Cassers, Colombia, 41; Keith Mulla, Zarabia, siasped Pos-Minz Chene, Tolwan, 1;04, 2nd; Salvefore Todison, Italy, Liec. Gernard Hawkids. Irrigand, Sés; Radoel Remos, FLYWEIGHTS .

1;64,2nd; Schvifore Todisce, Hely, Hic. Ger-rerd Howkins. Ireland, Så; Rafael Remes, Peerte Rice, dec. Jains Hernere. Dominican Republic, 41; Jose Bollver, Venezuela, dec. Agaphe Gamer, Spoin, 41; Carlot Tarraceso, Jose Lyon, Sribain, dec. Yehuda Behlich, stroet, 50; Post Gorestez, U.S. dec. William Bogonza, Usonda, 5-8. Libertreelietts Jose Hernanda, Sodin, dec. Jean Cloude Le-

Jose Hermande, Scotte, dec. Jean Claude Le-bonte, Sevcheltes, 5-0; Doustes Odome, Ghe-ra; stopped Dieudonce Kossi, Central Africa, 2:22.3rd; Luis Oritz, Poerio Rice, knocked out Buola Sakul, Thaltand, 2:22, 2nd; Alex Dick-son, Brilate, dec. Desira Otia, Gobon, 5-8; Gorson. Britishs, dec. Desira Otio, Gobont.5-8: Gordon Carver, Govona, dec. Mbono Kimbu, Zaira, 5-8: Martin Molano Ebansa. Carteron. stassed Shadroch Odkiamba. Sweden, 1:35, 2nd; Fabri Sumer, Turker, dec. Februs Battary, Veery Coast. 5-8; Jolanck Chiryada, Zambia, stassed Emrat Philife, Greeca. 1:30, 2nd; Geotrer Nivato, Usanda, dec. Ama Sadsoch, Topo, 5-8: Pernett Whitakar, U.S. dec. Omer Mendez, Nicarusua, 5-9; Reiner Gles, West Germany, dec. Samir Khanyob, Iran, 6-1; Jaira Kalibiain, Cainada, stopped Milliam Rendrianossob. Modescur, 2:47, 1st; Christopher Casol, Nicaria, stopped Annel Belle, Dominican Republic, 2:52, 2nd; Leopaldo Cardonclo, Philipolmes, dec. Asif Kantranbor, Pekistan, 5-9; Chi-Suna Chan, South Kona, dec. Siobadan Paviovic, Yugaslovic, 4-1; Rendress Stassed Cartes, Vegaslovic, 4-1; Rendress Stassed Cartes, Vegaslovic, 4-1; Rendress Stassed Cartes C

ko, S4. MIDDLEWEIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT

Moses Hwebs, Zantbla, stopped Vincent
Sornell, France, 2:00, 1st; Virgil Hill, U.S.,
dec, Brian Schumacher, Britain, 56; Mahammad Zaoul, Alser lastosped Tise Mannel, Letothe, 22, 2nd; Damir Skaro, Yeoskiwia, dec,
Huso Aptonio Carli, Arpentina, 4-1; Joan-Stp
Shin, South Konsa, dec, Rich Duff, Canada, 41; Parich Van Brammank, Metherland, dec. Shut, South Korna, dec. Fort Duth, Capada, 4-1; Pedro Van Roomsdork, Neitherlands, dec. Noe Cruciani, Hally, 5-0; Jeremich Okoro-dods, Nigeria, dec. Thomas Corr, Ireland. 4-1; Arisides Gonzalez, Puerto Rica, dec. Paulo Turole, San Marina, 5-0.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT

Exercise Haldidiel II S. closest Immell Sol.

Evander Holyfield, U.S., stopped ismail Sai-man, 1700, 2:44. 2nd : Sylvaus Citelia, Kenra, man, Iran, 2:44. 2nd; Sylvous Oltello, Kenyo, dec. Nossero Michael, Torotobla, 5-9; Keyin Borry, New Zastosd, dec. Jonathan Kirtisa, Ugonda, 3-2; Jeon-Poul Nonsoc, Contercon, dec. Christer Corpl., Sweden, 4-1; -Mussleyhs Mousso, Abserfa, dec. Druke Thodd, Adolowi, 5-0; Anthony Willand, Birthale, stouped Roberto Oyledo, Argentina, 2:08, lst; Georgica Donici, Romania, dec. Fine Son Vea. Torox. 5-0; Anthony Mussley Venezionia de Carriero. West Germany, 4-L

SUPER HEAVYWEIGHTS 3rd; Tyrell Siggs, U.S., dec. issoc Sarrie

SHOOTING

SICERT SHOOTING (gold), Matthew Dryke, U.S. 198 targets, Jose OR. (Lost 'set by Josef Poriocel. do, 1976.) 2 (silver, won shoot-Rosmussen, Denmork, 196, 3 Johannes Flerik, Nesterlands, 194, 5. Angers Berglind, Sweden, 194, 6. Norbert Hofman, West Germany, 194, 7. Jarge Malina, Colom-bia, 194, 8, 1an Hale, Australia, 192, 9. Nurlo Orliz, Mexico, 192, 18. Henricus Swinkels, Netherlands, 192

AIR RIFLE A IR RIPLE

I (sold). Philispe Heberle, France, S89 forsets. 2 (allver, won shoot-off). Andreas
Krontinsier, Austria, S87, 3 (branze). Berry
Dasger. Britain, S77, 4 Nicolas Berthalat,
France, S85, 5, Peter Heitz, West Germany,
S85, 6, John Rest, U.S., S85, 7, Hereid Sterwoos,
November 28, 8, (britain Veneral CRIP.) larway, 382. S. Itzchak Yanassi, Israel, 582. 9. Ignatios Psylokis, Greece, 581, 10, Bernhon

ROWING

T (gold), Jialind Stotes (Shvrit O'Steen, Har-riet Metcott, Carell Bower, Carle Graves, Jeanne Flanopan, Kristine Norellus, Kristen Thorsness, Kathryn Kreier, Betsy Board), les. 59,80 seconds. 2, Romania

3:02.92.4. Cosodo, 3:03.64. 5. Britain, 3:04.57. 6. Vest Germany, 1:09.92 DOUBLE SCULLS 1, Romania (Martoara Popescu, Elisabeta Diesloc), firme minutes, 2675 seconds, 2 nds. 3:29.13. 1. Co Swaden, 3:30.79. 5. Narway, 3:32.89. é. Un

FOUR CARS WITH COXSWAIN

FOUR CARS WITH COXSWAIN

1, Romania (Florica Lowic, Moria Friciolo, Chira Asosta), Cisa Bularda, Vierica Iola), three minutes. 19.30 seconds. 2, Conada. 2:2155. 2 Australia, 3:229. 4. United Stotes, 3:2354. 5, Netherlands, 3:2354. West Germany, 3:29.81.

PAIRS CARS WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1. Romania (Rodica Arba, Elena Horvat), firve minutes, 22.0 seconds. 2 Conada. 2:240.5. West Germany, 3:40.59. 4, Netherlands, 3:4401.5, United States, 3:4425. 6, Brillion, 3:455.

SINGLE SCULLS

1. Voteric Ractic, Romania, three minutes, 40.45 seconds. 2, Charlotte Geer, U.S. 3:43.59. 3, Anni Hoesebrouck, Beleium, 3:457.2. 4, Lies Morkome, Justessen, Densoork, 3:457.5. 5, Lies Morkome, Justessen, Densoork, 3:46.79. 5, Beryl Mitchell, Justesen, Denmark, 3:47.79.5, Seryi Mitchell, Britoin, 3:51.20. QUADRUPLE SCULLS WITH COXSWAIN

1. Remanio (Title Yaran, Aniscero Scrutur) usta Badea, Seña Carbon, Ecoterina Cascia), fieres minutes. 14.17. seconds. 2, United States, 3:15.57. 3, Denmark, 3:16.62. 4. West Germany, 3:16.61. 5. France, 3:17.67. 6, Italy, :21.48,
ATEM
FOURS WITH COXSWAIM
1 (sold), British (Martin Cruss, Richard
Sudsett, Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave),

six minutes. 18.64 seconds. 2 (silver), United States. 6:29.28. 3 (branze), New Zealand, 6:23.66. 4 Haly, 6:26.44. 5. Canada, 6:22.78, 6. 4:2346. 4 Irah, 6:2644. 5, Canada, 6:2276. 6, West Germany, 6:2344. 5, Canada, 6:2276. 6, West Germany, 6:242. 5

1 (poid), Unified States (Brackey Lewis, Poul Enquist), six minutes, 3487 seconds, 2 (sil[ver], Belgiam, 6:22.19.1 (bronze), Yususlavia, 6:27.57. 4, West Germany, 6:40.01. 5, Ilahy, 6:4429. 6, Canada, 6:4668, PARES WITHOUT COXSWARM

1 Contid. Systemble (Delay Lone), Value.

T. Coold), Romania (Petry Josep, Voler Toma), six misutes, 45.39 seconds, 2 (silver), Tomol, sh minutes, 6.39 seconds, J. (sher), Spoke, 6:48.67.3 (brown), Norway, 6:51.81. 4. West Germony, 6:52.51.5. (lohy, 6:55.86.6. Unit), ed States, 6:58.46. SINGLE SCULLS

SINGLE SCULLS

1 (gold). Pertit Korpsiner, Finland, seven
minules, 24 seconds, 2 (silver). Peter-Michael
Kolba. West Gentomy, 7:82.14. (brunze).
Robert Mills, Canada, 7:18.26. 4. John Biglion,
U.S., 7:12.06. 5. Ricardo (barro, Argentino, 7:14.5% & Kostontinos Ko 7:17.03. PAIRS WITH COXSWAIN PAIRE WITH CLUSSWAM
I (sold), Italy (Cormine Abbagnole, Gie-sepse Abbagnole, Glesspor Di Capur), Seven minutes, 599 secands, 2 (silver), Romanto, 7:11.21. I (brenze), United States, 7:12.81. 4, Bruzil, 7:17.97.5, Conada, 7:18.90.4, West Ger-

mony, 7:23.16.
FOURS WITHOUT COXSWAIN
1 (gold), New Zecland (Lesile O'Connell,
Shome O'Brien, Conrad Robertson, Keith Trost), six minutes, 1.48 seconds, 2 (silver), United States, 6:06.10, 3 (bronze), Denmark,

1 (gold), Canada (Pat Turner, Kevin Neu-field, Mark Evans, Grant Mais, Paul Stante, Allia Evans, Deen Crasterd, Statt Horm, Brain McMathan), five minutes, 422 seconds, 2 (stever), United States, 3:474-3 (branze), Australia, 5:45.48, 4. New Zeoland, 5:441. 5. Britain, 5:4751. 4. France, 5:452. 7. Chile

CYCLING

POUNTS MEDAL RACE
1 (gold), Roger Hogers, Park 3 (sold), Rope (lissems, Selekum, 37 peints, four loss sheed, 2 (silver), Uwe Mazacradi-niel, West Germany, 13, 4, 3 (bronze), Jose Mazuel Youghingtz, Maxico, 25, 2, 4, Josep Austier, Switzerfond, 23, 3, 5, 100 f. Stebon Curuchel, Argentino, 20, 3, 4, Glenn Clorke,

Curuchel, Argentina, 29, 1. 4. Glern Clorte, Australia, 13, 2.7, Briton Fowler, New Zeolond, 12, 3. a. Derk Jon Von Esmand, Neitherlands, 54, 2.9, Michael Morcussen, Denmark, 21, 2, 16, Alex Shedat, Canado, 17, 2. 4,009-Jeil Tex TEAM PURSUIT Gold Mediat Roca: 1. Abstratio (Michael Granda, Kevia Nichola, Michael Turtur, Denn Woods) four minutes, 25,97 seconds, def. Unit-cal Stohas Woods) four minutes, 25.97; ed States, - Brance, Medal Roce; 4;3440, def. Hoty.

TRACK AND FIELD

SHOT PUT

1 (sold). Cloudio Losch. West Germany,
20.46 stefers, 67 feet, 24 inches, 2 (silver),
Mithoelo Loschir. Romanio, 26.47 meters, 3
(bronze), Goel Martin Australia, 19.19, 4, Juultin Cottan. Britola, 15.14, 5, Li Metsu, China,
17.96, 4, Ventaso Heod, Britola, 17.96, 59-59, 7,
Carol Cody, U.S., 17.23, 8, Florento Croclusescue, Romania, 17.23, 9, Larsa Griffin,
U.S., 17.90, 18, Yane Yangin, China, 16.97,
400-METTER HURDLES
Qualitates for zentilleats; Ann Louise Skop-

Qualifiers for semificants: Ann Louise Skop-load, Sweden, 55.75 seconds, OR. (Previous record, 55.97, Judi Brown, U.S., 1984.); Judi Brown, U.S., 55.97; Nowoff El Moutowakel, Mo-rocco, 54.47; Oke Commondeur, Netherlands, 56.67; P. T. Usho, India, 56.91; Sharleffa Barks-date, U.S., 56.87; Cristine Colectru, Romania, 58.91; Sooder Former, Jamaicks, 57,65; Debble Filmtert, Asstrolla, 57.20; Tutle Helender, Film-land, 57.22; Ruth Kyolisima, Usendo, 57.38; Glusseptha Cirulii, Refly, 57.47; Glodys Tay-ior, Britale, 57.44; Mario Usifio, Niseria, 57.78; Susan Marley, Britale, 58.71; Andreo Pape, Canada, 59.39,

Conada, \$9.9,

We-METERS

Qualified for sensitivels: Meriene OrterPage, Jamaica, 11.21; Evelyn Ashford, U.S.,
11.21 seconds; Alice Brown, U.S., 11.35; Rose
Almee Bocsul, Fronce 11.27; Groce Jockson,
Jernalca, 11.31; Angelia, Taylor, Conada,
11.42; Jeconelle Belden, U.S., 11.42; Angela Bollev, Conado, 11.67; Helde Gousel, West Germany, 11.50; Helbide Martoman, Finland,
11.51; Liliane-Goschef, France, 11.51; Heather
Colice, Britain, 11.52; Marie France, Lovel,
France, 11.56; Juliette, Cathbert, Jamaica,
11.71; Peuline Davis, Schumas, 11.61; Cecile
Ngambb, Comercos, 11.42. mbi. Comercon. 11:22. MO METERS

Qualified for figure 17th Lovin, Romania, 1:59:29: Gabriella Dorio, floly, 1:59:51: Mor-arti Kilmeer, West Germany, 2:08.00; Kim Gotioober, U.S., 2:08.00; Larraine Boker, Brit-nia, 2:00.66; Doina Melkria, Romania, 2:01.42; Rufin Wysocki, U.S., 2:82.31; Caroline O'Shea, regional 3:00.00

Greiand, 1;ELTA.

489 METERS

Quellined for semificals: Chandro Cheeseborough; U.S., 50,94 seconds; Vaterie BriscoHooks, U.S., 51,40; Chermaine Crooks, Casado, 52,94; Little Laotherwood, U.S., 52,05; Hrey
Oliver, Jotholco, 52,17; Jühe Griffith, Gryona,
52,27; Gaby Bussmann, West Germann, 52,42;
Ruth Waltheru, Kanya, 52,51; Uter Thiram,
West Germann, 52,53; Kathryn Cook, Britain,
24,47; Mally Killingback, Canada, 52,77; Cathry
Rathray, Jamolco, 52,78; Michelle Scutt, Britoln, 52,87; Mails Payne, Canada, 52,87; Hailes
Barnant, Britain, 52,94; Marjel, Lande Mothleu, Barnett, Britain, \$2.94; Marje Lande Ma

1 (sold). Glynis Nuna, Australio, 4.390. 2 (silver). Jockie Joyner, U.S. 4.397. 3 (bronze), Sobine Everis, West Germany, 4.363. 4. Judy Simpson, Britoin, 4.382. 5, Cindy Greiner, U.S. Germany, 6862, 10, Cortane Schneider, Switzerland, 6862, 11, Marion Wilnsma, Netherands. 6015, 12. Kristine Tonnander, Sweden landu. 4015. 12, Kristine Tennander, Sweden. 5,902. 13, Florence Picaut, France, 5,914. 14, Annethe Tannander, Sweden. 5,902. 15, Jill Ross Giffen. Canada, 5,904. 16, Constance Pol-man-Tolh. Canada, 5,645. 17, Donna Smetile. Canada, 5,431. 8. L.-I. Iliu Tsal, Telven, 5,446. 19, Iama Launa, Papua New Guinea, 5,146. 20, Manuela Marser, Liechtensiein, 4,913. 22, Con-micro, Georgiae, Republ. 4,765. 23, Charlette.

os, Bruzil. 4365. 22, Charle

MEN

WHAFTERS

I (sold), Carl Lewis, U.S., 9.99 seconds, 2.
Som Groddy, U.S., 10.19, 3, 8 an Johnson, Canada, 10.22, 4, Ron Brown, U.S., 10.25, 5, Michael
McForlans, Britain, 10.27, 6, Ray Stewart, Jonalco, 10.29, 7, Declayon Reid, Britain, 10.21, 8,
Yony Sharps, Conado, 10.35. 20-KILOMETER WALK T (90KD, Ernesto Conto, Mexico, por

28-KILCHAETER WALK

1 (sold), Ernesto Canto, Mexica, one hour, 23
minutes, 11 seconds, OR. (Previous record,
1:23:25, Mourizio Domilano, Italy, 1980, 2 (silver), Roud Gonzalez, Mexica, 1:23:20, 3
(brozze), Mourizio Domilano, Italy, 1:25:26, 4
Geillianume Lablenc, Canado, 1:24:29, 5, Corto
Motifoli, Italy, 1:25:07, 6, Jose Merin, Sooin,
1:25:27, Morco Eventuk, U.S. 1:25:26, 8, Erling Andersee, Norway, 1:25:54, 9, Jose Moreo,
Colombio, 1:26:54, 18, Dovid Smith, Australia, 1:26:48 TRIPLE JUBAP

1 (sold), Al Joyner, U.S., 17.26 meters, 56feet, 7½ inches, 2, Alike Conley, U.S., 17.18
meters, 2, Kellt Connor, Britain, 16.87, 4, Zou
Zhendon, China, 16.82, 5, Peter Bouschen,
West Germany, 16.77, 4, Willie Bonks, U.S.,
14.73, 7, Aloyi Aghebaku, Nigeria, 16.67, 8, Eric
Mccolla, Britain, 16.64, 9, Joseph Tolwa, Nigeria, 16.64, 18, John Herbert, Britain, 16.49, 11,
Hosson Badra, Egypt, 16.07, 12, Manadou
Diolla, Senegal, 15.99,

METER HURDLES pudified for fieol: Edwin Moses, U.S. 48.5; conds: Donay Herris, U.S., 48,92; Tranel nykins, U.S., 48,94; Sven Nylander, Sweden, 49.03: Harold Schmid, West Germa Amadeu Dia Bo. Senegal, 47.44; Hen Miserta, 49.36; Michel Zimmerman, 90L47.44; Henry As

Qualified for seal fishes: Edwin Koech, Ke-tWa, one milante. 44.74 seconds: Josephin Cruz. Srczill. 1:44.84: Denote Sabba, Roth, 1:45.80; Asberto Guimanis. Srczill. 1:45.81; Egri Joses, U.S. 1:45.44; Peter Elliott, Britain. 1:45.87; Hous-Peter Ferner, West Germany. 1:45.82; Justia Nidiwa, Kanyo, 1:45.97; Moussic Foll II, Sanssot, 1:45.71; Steve Ovati, Britain, 1:45.77; Johann Comp. 113. 1:45.97; Billio Mar. Qualified for sea 126.77; Johanny Gray, U.S., 1: 622; Billy Kon-cheltish, Kanya, 1:46.15; William Wuycke, Venezuelo, 1:46.17; Omer Khalita, Sudan, 1:46.35; Sebastian Co. Britoin, 1:46.75; Jose Luiz Bartosa, Brazil, 1:46.87.

. . 18400 METERS

Qualified for semificals: Fernance Mo-made, Portugal, 28 chicutes, 71.87 seconds; Salvatore Antibo, Italy, 28:22.57; Mike Moseverore Amice, train, 222.5; Ame Mo-spoti, Kerny, 28:134; Massmort Shintoku, Joron, 28:24.50; S. Michael McLead, Britain, 28:24.52; Alberto Cova, Italy, 28:24.10; Zaoto-nioli McCabe, Zimbothez, 28:28.3; Joseph Nzou, Kernya, 28:28.71; Christoph Herle, West Germany, 25:38.25; Nick Rose, Britoin 26:31.13; Sostheres Bitok, Kenyo, 26:12.17; Yotoka Konel, Japan, 28;1467; Zekarich Boris, Tonamila, 28;15,18; Stove Jones, Brit-ain, 28:15,22; John Treacy, Ireland, 28:18,13; Martii Valnia, Fisiand, 28; 19.25; Pat Porter, U.S. 28:19.54; Musa Gouda, Sudan, 28; 20.26;

JAVELIN

Quantified for filest: Torn Petronoff, U.S., 202
feet; Dovid Orllay, British, 201 feet, one inch:
Ar to Heartscenen, Finland, 272-6; Rodd Broststock, British, 272-6; Wolfrom Garnbite, West
Germany, 273-3; Per Erlino Otsen, Norway,
273-6; Losio Babits, Canada, 262-7; Masorni
Yoshida, Joson, 267-1; Kenth Eidebrink, Sweden,
265-11; Einer Vilhielmseen, Iceland, 2652, Jeon, Poul Lebel.

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THE REPORT

Stefan dagen

SPORTS



Lewis Wins; Baumann Sets 2d Mark

1936 Summer Olympic record of four track and field gold medals, Carl Lewis of the United States won the men's 100-meter dash final Saturday, a day when Americans won nine golds and pushed their total to 38.

But other contingents also struck gold, including Romania, China, the Netherlands and Canada. They racked up a total of 12 golds on the day, with Romania winning six (five of them in rowing) and China's Li Ning three in gymnastics.
In the 200-meter individual med-

mann beat his own mark of 2:02.25, set two years ago. Amerisix women's rowing events, losing can Pablo Morales won his second only to the United States in the silver medal in a time of 2:03.05. Said Baumann, who earlier won the 400 individual medley: "Med-als are more important than re-

The U.S. men's 400-meter medley relay swimming team won in a without cox, the pair oars without cox, the pair oars with cox world-record 3:39.30. Mary T. cox and the four-oars with cox. Meagner set all Cryman Individual: There is no disputing I'm the best in the world.

Meagner set all Cryman Individual individual: There is no disputing I'm the best in the world.

Meagner set all Cryman Individual individual individual: There is no disputing I'm the best in the world.

LOS ANGELES — Taking a freestyle in 15:05.20. U.S. swim-thon. Benoit, 27, was timed in get worried until the 80-meter first step toward Jesse Owens's mers took 21 gold medals in the 2:24.52, the fastest ever for the 26-mark. I got a good start tonight, but 1984 Games, tying the mark set by the United States in 1968.

Jolanda De Rover of the Netherlands won the women's 200 backstroke in 2:12.38. American Amy White was second and Anneta Patrascoju of Romania finished third.

In the apparatus finals that con-

chided the men's gymnastic events, Li took the floor exercise and shared golds with all-around champion Kuji Gushiken of Japan on the still rings and with American Peter Vidmar on the pommel horse. In the 200-meter individual med-ley, Canadian swimmer Alex Ban-mann won his second gold and set a was the horizontal bar champion second world record at these and Bart Conner of the United Games. Timed in 2:01.42, Ban- States won the parallel bars.

Romania won five of the day's

eight oars with coxswain — the first U.S. women's rowing gold medal ever; U.S. women finished second als are more important than records, but with the Soviet bloc not
here, with the world records, there
is no disputing I'm the best in the length. Romanian women took the quadruple sculls, the double sculls without cox, the pair oars without

Mike O'Brien won the 1,500-meter the first women's Olympic maramile, 385-yard (42-kilometer, 195- some of the others got out faster. meter) distance in an all-women's

She finished far ahead of runner- confident. up Grete Waitz of Norway, the 1983 world champion. Rosa Mota sen. It was the first loss for Waitz in the last eight marathons that she has completed.

seeking golds in the 200-meter dash, 4x100-meter relay and the long jump. On Saturday, he trailed out of the starting blocks but accelcrated halfway through the race tional champion, was second in 10.19 and Ben Johnson of Canada

cent of it is over," Lewis said. "This is by far the toughest event for me by three points to take the gold because so much can happen. That's why I get so emotional when I win the 100, because it is the most

Once I started to come on at about 50 meters. I relaxed and felt very

"I have the reputation of being a very strong finisher and I estabof Portugal finished third, just lished that I would take over this ahead of Norway's Ingrid Kristianrace about halfway through. When you compete in four events, such as in the Olympics, it is like going up a hill. Once I had won the 100, I felt In addition to the 100, Lewis is like I'm going down." The gold medal was the first for

the United States in the 100 meters since 1968, when Jim Hines set a world record of 9.95 in Mexico City. Hines's mark stood until and won going away in 9.99 sec-1983, when American Calvin Smith onds. Sam Graddy, the U.S. na-lowered it to 9.33 Jewis's 9.99 was lowered it to 9.93. Lewis's 9.99 was the fastest at sea level in Olympic

track, grabbed a U.S. flag from among the spectators and carried it around the Coliseum. On the victory stand, he blew kisses to the crowd and kissed his medal.

"As far as I'm concerned for the concerned for the crowd and kissed his medal." favorite in the women's beotathlon.

American Matthew Dryke won



the skeet shooting gold by tying the Olympic record of 198 points.

Carl Lewis is chasing Jesse Owens's record four track and field Olympic gold medals. Having won the 100 metar duch owints.

field Olympic gold medals. Having won the 100-meter dash,
(AP, WP) Lewis said: 'As far as I'm concerned, 60 percent of it is over.'

Sticking With It and Plain 'Sticking It'

By Dave Anderson

LOS ANGELES - Behind the lavender fence, Mary Lou Retton's coach, Bela Karolyi, was waiting to encourage her. But even before he could give her any advice about the vault on which she needed a perfect 10 to win the Olympic gold medal, Retton looked up at him with those big cocker-spaniel eyes. She wasn't waiting for her coach to say something. Instead, she had something to tell him.

"I'm going to stick it," she said. Name a candy bar after her. Or at least a stick-pin. Mention to Michael Jackson that he should rewrite the lyrics to one of his hits round gymnastics. Retton is an American olk heroine now.

With what Don Peters, the U.S. gymnasics coach, described as a "backward somerault in a laid-out position with a full twist,

ays Karolyi, "declared out of any hard land- day duel for a major-league batting title.

in gymnastics, stick it is not an imposite uggestion. In gymnastics, it means landing and dancing in her floor exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable sole of each fool. It means landing so locations, was awarded a 9.90 in her valid, is said to interrupt her electronion to complete the relief of the rule that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable sole of each fool. It means landing so in an's lead to 69.225-69.175.

Up first again, Szabo spun like a trapeze sprinted the 73½ feet to the board and launched herself again. Another 10.

LS. vocabulary, just as Retton is the new savarded a 9.90 for a final total of 79.125

The gymnastics, stick it is not an imposite totalous, was awarded a 9.90 in her valid. Sale had to interrupt her electronion to complete the rule that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two exercises, earned a 10, narrowing the Romable value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two value, the higher score prevailing. With her total that a gymnast must do two value, the higher score prevailing.

"I was thinking, 'Stick, stick,' " she said If she could "stick it" for a 10 on either of "Did I get a 10 on the second?" she asked, ater. "I like the added pressure, it makes me her vaults, she would win by .05 — 79.175 to smiling "I didn't even look." "I was thinking, 'Stick, stick,' " she said

BWA

West Virginia and later was a shortstop in for the silver medal. the New York Yankee farm system, remembered stretching out on the floor of the part sprinter, part acrobat and part sky-family room in her Fairmont, West Virginia, diver.

On her first vault, Retton was all three as of Romania win the all-around gold medal at she "stuck it" perfectly. The sellout crowd of

and title it "Stick It" in her honor. Retton is "What she did will be a great thing for sharing her moment. More than anything not merely the Olympic gold medalist in all-American gymnastics," Karolyi said. "You else, that's the difference between Retton will see little girls joining gymnastics clubs and Comaneci, the frightened fawn from now instead of sitting around the cafeteria."

Romania whom Retton has now succeeded a 10 in the vault, but, as it developed, she had also needed a 10 in her previous

In the evolution of gymnastics as one of

nto Olympic history Friday night as the first

J.S. gymnast, man or woman, to win an antividual gold medal.

event, the floor exercises.

What this chunky teenager accomplished with those back-to-back 10s was somewhat comparable to, say. Reggie Jackson's hitties

With her floor exercises and her vault After her 10 in the vault, knowing she had remaining, Retton was .150 behind—a total won the gold medal, Retton was communion all last week, Retton had no pain. Only lory.
In gymnastics, "stick it" is not an impolite rotations, was awarded a 9.90 in her want.

> points, Retton knew the door was open. If she could "stick it" for a 10 on either of

The 16-year-old daughter of Ron Retton, would tie for the gold medal. But if she who played baskethall with Jerry West at scored anything less she would have to settle To do well on the vault, a gymnast must be

On her first vault, Retton was all three as Montreal.
"I was just a beginner then. I never thought about the gold medal," she recalled.
"I just thought Nadia was great."

All over the country Friday night, little girls were stretched out on the floor watching looked up at all those people who were

looked up at all those people who were cheering for her, all those people who were

nto Olympic history Friday night as the first

J.S. gymnast, man or woman, to win an edividual gold medal.

Retton could stick herself into history a home run on each of his last two times at lall, nice-looking, a young lady — and then bat to win the seventh game of a World sin the vault and the floor exercises in the content on each of his last two holes to win the U.S.

What has a somewhat comparable to, say, Reggie Jackson's hitting a home run on each of his last two times at there was Olga Korbut, small with pigtails," Karolyi said, referring to the Soviet champions at the 1972 Munich Olympics. "Then there was Nadia and Nelli Kim, another was Nadia and Nelli Kim, another was Nadia and Small, Now this is the new fine content of the content of t all on a right knee that jeopardized her open.

The percentage points involved in Retenued torn cartilage two months ago.

"She was declared out of the Olympics."

The percentage points involved in Retnessian, light and small. Now this is the new idol, Mary Lou, very short, very powerful.

Now everybody will be looking for another dead and shelf for a matter of the course here the state of the course here the like her.'

she was asked later.

79.125; if she wobbled to a best of 9.95, she She winked: "I stuck that one, too."



Mary Lou Retton

Retton Takes Gymnastics Title

LOS ANGELES — Mary Lou tance faster than two minutes prior the gold in the 4,000-meter cycling Retton of the United States scored to Saturday's qualifier. "This team pursuit. around Olympic gymnastics gold just hoping to do my best." Sieben trian team also won gold. Gorski medal here Friday, when Americans won seven gold medals and Winning second individual golds

Winning second individual golds

Winning second individual golds cans won seven gold medals and produced the Games' first triple-were Caulkins (the women's 200-

the gold.

She got it on the vault, her strongest discipline, sending the Pauley Pavilion crowd into hysterics and Szabo into tears.

A stoical Szabo kissed Retton as A stoical Szabo kissed Retion as giving Caulkins and Hogshead she went to the medals stand. The three golds each and making Anvault gave Retion 79.175 points, to 79.125 for Szabo Simons Pauce of drews and Meagher double-gold 79.125 for Szabo. Simona Pauca of Romania took the bronze.

Bela Karolyi, who was Nadia Comaneci's mentor as Romanian team coach before he defected in said, "Nadia was a great champion. But Mary Lou is much better." The best that U.S. women gym-

nasts had ever done was a bronze in competition. the team competition in 1948. Last Luan Jujie won China's first gold Tuesday, U.S. male gymnasts won medal ever in fencing by defeating their first gold medal in 80 years, Cornelia Hanisch of West Germataking the team title.

West German Michael Gross, the few non-U.S. standouts in the Guzganu, 8-5. Games pool, winning the 100-meter butterfly and 200-meter free-the 100-kilo Greco-Roman wresstyle.

He was favored in the final of the Greg Gibson, 12-0. 200-meter butterfly, but unherald-

Sieben had never swam the disa perfect 10 on the vault in her final morning, I was just looking toward. routine to win the women's all- getting a medal, not winning. I was the sprint final, and the U.S. eques-

gold medalists in swimmers Tracy meter individual medley in 2:12.64) Caulkins and Nancy Hogshead. and fellow Americans Tiffany Co-Retton needed a 10 to defeat hen (the women's 800-meter free-Ecaterina Szabo of Romania for style in an Olympic-record 8:24.95) and Rick Carey (the men's 100meter backstroke in 55,79).

The U.S. women's 400-meter medley relay team of Theresa Andrews, Caulkins, Hogshead and Mary T. Meagher won in 4:08.34, winners.

edged Romania's Mihaela Loghin by a quarter-inch to win the gold in the women's shot put. Her toss was 1981 and who now trains Retton, 67 feet, 21/4 inches (20.54 meters). France took its first gold medal of the Games, when Philippe He-berle finished first in the air rifle

West Germany's Claudia Losch

ny, 8-3, for the women's individual foil title. Hanisch was world champerhaps the best swimmer in the pion in 1979 and 1981. The bronze world, failed in his bid for a third went to Dorina Vaccaroni of Italy, gold medal. Gross has been one of who downed Romanian Elisabeta

tling class by trouncing American

Mexico finished one-two in the ed Jon Sieben of Australia won the 20-kilometer walk, Ernesto Canto month by Briton Zola Budd, who

Australia beat a U.S. team for

U.S. cyclist Mark Gorski took first all-American final ever in the cycling event.

Gorski won straight heats in 10:49 seconds and 10.45; Vails defeated Tsutomu Sakamoto of Japan for the silver medal.

The U.S. equestrian team won the three-day team event, edging the Britain, 186-189.2. In the individual competition, New Zealander Mark Tood, riding Charisma, won the gold, beating American Karen Stives aboard Ben Arthur.

The U.S. basketball teams remained unbeaten, the men routing France, 120-62, and the women downing China, 91-55, and clinching a spot in the gold-medal game. On the opening day of track and

field, Americans Carl Lewis and Edwin Moses won as expected in their heats — Lewis twice in the 100-meter dash, Moses in the 400meter intermediate hurdles.

(AP, UPI)

Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union set a world-best time in the women's 2.000-meter run Saturday in Moscow, clocking 5 minutes, 28.72 seconds for the seldom-run distance, Tass reported. The 2,000

is not an Olympic event.

At an all-comers meet Friday night in Eugene, Oregon, American Mary Decker had turned in a 5:32.7, bettering a 5:33.15 run last gold and broke Gross's world re-cord with a time of 1 minute, 57.04 cord 1 hour, 23:12.36. Raul Gonza-petitor in the Olympic 3,000 in Los

political weekly Profil. Its depress-

ing article covered Los Angeles's

poverty and chaos among the city's

refugee colony of Mexicans, South Americans, Chinese, Vietnamese,

blare the hits of the homeland, the

only concession to America being

lence preceding the Olympics, ei-ther — most of which played Page

1 in Europe under such 5-inch-high

headlines as "Crazed Gunman

Slaughters 20" and "Fear Grips

Olympics," and reinforced most

people's image of California as a

place with an excess of madness.

over Olympic coverage provoked

not a few grumbles from Italians, Frenchmen and Britons starved for

footage on their country's competi-

tors amid the U.S. gymnasts, U.S.

Stripes all over it, America's ABC-

TV...doesn't want to know,

complained Ian Wooldridge, one of

The Russians charged that the

Americans were using easy vic-

the Eastern-bloc athletes are ab-

sent) to fuel a jingoistic fervor to

propel President Reagan back into

But in Greece, the birthplace of

Britain's foremost sportswriters.

"If it doesn't have Stars and

cyclists, U.S. swimmers. . . .

ABC-TV's worldwide monopoly

food stand sells 'kosher burritos.

it noted.

"Out of the windows and doors

Kampucheans and Armenians.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

keveland 690 900 900 00 9 7 2

ew York 900 918 90x-9 9 1

Comer, Jeffcoorf (4) and Williard: Cowley

Wynegar, W—Cowley, 2-1. L—Corney, 2-6.

Second Game

Analysis (800-2 9 8

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Second Game

Analysis (800-2 9 8

Analy 001 010 005-2 7 0 000 190 17x-3 7 B Schulze, Camacho (7) and Bando; Shirley. Instrong (8). Righetti (9) and Cerone. Wyn-W-Armstrong, 3-0, L-Camacho, 4-lew York, Mattingly (15). Sinch, Saberhogen (5), Quisenberry (7) and ough!; Wilcox, Lopez (4) and Porrish, White (14), Deirolt, Trammeli (9), rockers (2), White (11), Deirolt, Trammeli (9), rockers (2), Rent (2), Rent (2), Rent (3), Rent (4), 808 309 886 1-4 7 8 809 918 829 0-3 12 4 y (9) and Gedman. W—Schmidt, 44. anley, 7-7. HR—Baston, Armas (29).

First Game dord 908 909 192—3 7 9 dord 509 909 909—5 9 0 (16). ikland 919 618 187-11 11 1 _angsion, Beard (6), Numez (7), Mirobello

tandings MATIONAL LEAGUE

L Pet. G8 2 45 .583 — 1 44 .581 ½ 7 50 .533 5½ 5 54 .505 8½ 2 55 .486 10% 7 63 .627 17 WEST 34 467 — 45 577 912

(8). 966 029 199—3 17 0 297 018 99x—4 7 2 SPLOUIS SPLOUIS CONTROL OF THE WATER SPACE OF THE W Perez, Gorber (9), Moore (11) and Benedict, Trevino (9), W—Moore, 2-2, L—Minton, 1-8. Football **CFL Standings** PASTERN DIVISION 37 ERW DIVISION
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Soskatchw WESTERN DIVISION 4 1 0 134 94 3 7 0 104 77 2 3 6 129 150 2 4 8 107 163 55 52 517 -55 52 514 1/5
53 54 495 2/5
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50 61 450 7/6
46 63 422 10% 15: 215: 4 4 4 4 4 7 15: 10%: Friday's Resul Winnipeg 22, Edmonton 21

SATURDAY'S RESULTS Gubiczo, Beckwith (5) and Slavehit; Abbott Gupicza, secretin (3) Lonez (7), Hermandez (9) and Parrish, W—Beckwith, 42, L—Boir, 43, HR—Defroit, Jones (7). CRICATE 000 000 973 162—7 10 10 Milwaikee 100 002 980—3 7 0 MATIONAL LEAGUE
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Guillekson, James (7), Rearden (8) and Re-

mos: Treut, Reuschel (5), Brusster (6), Stad-dord (8) and Lake, W.—Reardea, 4-4, L.—Stad-dord, 7-4, HRs—Chicago, Durnam (15), Cay (16).
New York 108 512 500—4 6 1
Pittsburgh 667 500 608—1 5 0
Terrell and Fitzgerald: Candelante, Tekulve (9) and Pena, W—Terrell, 9-8. L—Condelaria, 9-8. HRss—New York, Chapman (1), Beatile. Stonton (7) and Mercado; Young. Couditi (2) and Heath. W.—Young. 4-1. L.— Septitie, 9-12. HR.—Septitie, 5.Henderson (7). Terrettle 98 985 985 - 18 8 Bottlimere 018 901 008—2 8 2 Celaria, 9-8. HRs.—New York, Chapman (1).

Asartin (2), Fester (14).

Les Angeles 098 092 239—5 8 2
Clacknanti 098 092 239—5 8 2
Welch, Niederfuer (8), Horsell (8) and Scioscia: Seite. Pewer (8), Franco (9) and Van Garder, Guiden (9), W.—Welch, 8-11. L.—Softa.

11-5. HRs.—Los Angeles, Marshall (19). Cincinnati, Welker (8).

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Clack son, 6-2. L—Smith, 4-4. HRs—Clevetand, Cos-title (16). New York, Mattingly (16). Baylor (20), Moreno (4). Filson, Lysander (4) and Engle; Zohn, Ki-sen (8) and Boone, W—Zohn, 18-6. L—Filson, 6-

Formula 1 Racing

WEST GERMAN GRAND PRIX Alein Prest, France, McLeren TAG-Persche MP42 Thour, 24 missites, 42210 Sec-ends; ava. speed 131,51 mph.
 Niki Louda, Austria, McLeren TAG-Parsche MP42, 3:149 behind.
 Derek Warwick, Britain, Renduit RESI, 34:423. 4. Nicel Monsell, Britch, JPS-Letus Renault 957, 51:463. S. Patrick Tamboy, France, Renault RESS, L.11:949. 4. Rent Armoux, France, Ferrari 126C4.1 top For the Record 7. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Ligier-Ronauli

10. Head Rothenpotter, Metherlands, Spirit-

worth \$12. 2 laps.

Los Angeles 600 003 300 82—5 9 6 Cincinnati 800 003 300 88—3 6 2 Hershiser, Niedaniuer (6), Hooton (6), How-ell (7), Zochar VI) and Schoscia; Russell, Pow-

er (7), Franco (7), Hume (10), Lesley (11) and Gulden, W—Zackry, S-3, L—Hume, 3-12, HR— 988 080 120—1 8 3 978 380 89x-4 10 7 Schatzeder, Rogers, (4), Lucas (7) and Car-Schatzeder, Rogerts. (4), Lucus (7) and Car-ter; Eckersley, Fractier (7) and Dayls. W-Eckersley, &A. L.-Schatzeder, 4-1. HR.-Chi-caso. Dayls (16). Sen Francisco 20, 100 650—9 14 7 Alfanta 000 600 200—2 8 1 Calvert, Minion (8) and Brenty, Nicosio (9); McMurriry, Dedman (4). Falcone (5), Forsier

New York Pittsburgh and May, Pena (8), W—Gorman, 3-9, L—Scur-ry, 3-6.

San Diege 191 822 810—5 & 6

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Lallar, Lefferts (7) and Kanaedy : LoCoss,

Samblie (6), Solama (6), Ruhle (8), Dawley (9)
and Balley, W—Lallar, 1-9, L—LaCoss, 5-3,

HR—San Diego, Gwynn (5).

SPORTS BRIEFS

Prost Wins West German Grand Prix

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (UPI) - Alain Prost of France won his fourth grand prix race of the season, beating his McLaren teammate Niki Lauda by 10 seconds in Sunday's West German Formula One event. Prost took control of the race of the 22d of the 45 laps and from then on was never threatened. Third place went to Derek Warwick of Britain, in a Renault, ahead of compatriot Nigel Mansell in a Louis.

Robinson Is Fired by Baseball Giants

ATLANTA (AP) - Frank Robinson, who was on the verge of quitting earlier this season, was fired Saturday night as manager of the San Francisco Giants by team president Bob Lurie. Danny Ozark will take over as interim manager.

"It was no particular thing," said Duffy Jennings, a Giant spokesman, said of the firing. "It been a disappointing season. Its time to see if another manager could bring some respectability."

Historic Freight Takes Hambletonian

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) - Historic Freight, driven Ben Webster, outlasted Gentle Stroke and Delvin G Hanover on Saturday to capture the \$1.219 million Hambletonian, the most presti-

Webster put Historic Freight to the front of the final three-horse heat, made up of the winners of each of three previous races. Then he set a crawling pace around the one-mile track, finishing in a slow 1:59 3-5.

Siew O' Gold, the 1983 3-year-old colt champion, beat Track Barron, a going lifestyle has put them in a eading contender for the same award this year, by 1 4 lengths to win Saturday's Whitney Handicap at Saratoga Springs, New York. (AP)
Loren Roberts fired a 2-under-par 70 Saturday for a 9-under total 207 and a one-stroke lead after the third round of a PGA tournament in Memphis, Tennessee. Bob Eastwood, with a 68, was second.

Weary World Keeps Wary Eye On L.A. Mix of Fun and Games

By Cathy Booth United Press International

LONDON — The eyes of the world may be on the Olympics, but they're not only looking at the sports venues. Europe seems every bit as fascinated by Los Angeles itself -its hot tubs and high crime, narcissism and sunshine.

The British are gobbling up ev-

ery word about outdoor vacuum

cleaners, \$98,000 chinchilla bedspreads and naked singles co-mingling in hot tubs. Millions of Frenchmen have

In Rome, businessmen are drag- an outfit, a gold-plated gun in its ging themselves to their offices mink holster at Bijan's on Rodeo with dark rings under their eyes, Drive, signs that boast "nude furnivictims of watching an Olympics that doesn't start showing until 1 U.S. patriotism. A.M. and finishes roughly four hours later.

Venice, California.

by 18 televised hours a day of the whole thing's great. Visitors who stuff.

whole thing's great. Visitors who arrived fearfully discovered, to

Everybody's conversant with

Moscow, which is boycotting ploc, has made its distaste for the Los Angeles Olympics obvious, with the latest attack on U.S. "jinans have noted too, although they

and used it with awe. Most have been seduced by the for free. They've received a jacket, strangeness and wonder of Los An-

have used the word "patriotism,"

Even the usually reticient Swiss accumb to what they are calling the "no-hangup" Olympics. "One hundred eighty-three Swiss

athletes are at this sporting spectacle, and California's sun and easyterrific mood," said the weekly Swiss magazine Schweizer Illustrierte.

"American optimism has been (UPI) contagious. A warm friendship has all kinds of "scuz."

between guests and hosts." seethes the endless desires of a mul-British television has taken its tinational city," wrote the Viennese documentary cameras for dips in hot tubs with naked ladies sipping daiquiris, snooped on cocaine parties and sped down 10-lane high-ways in convertibles, radios blasting Randy Newman's "I Love

The French newspaper Libèra-

tion has snooped into charge-it telephone sex and massage parlors, the desire to make a buck — a fasthas watched the Olympics in a gay bar with hunky men and has retheir noses pressed to the box ported on an impending catastro-watching female mud wrestlers and phe — caterers short of ice cubes. phe - caterers short of ice cubes. The papers are agog over children's clothes that cost nearly \$400 male body-builders on the beach in

ture" (it's just stripped pine) - and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of West Germany's most influ-The West Germans are assaulted ential newspapers, said it thinks the

their surprise that "you can live smog, youth gangs in East Los An-geles and murderous local lunatics. paper. Moscow, which is boycotting It said the only smog they saw along with most of the Eastern was from the roofs of skyscrapers.

Well, what about all that U.S. commercialism? "In the world of dollars, in an goism" - something the Europe- edition of the Olympics defamed for its commercialization, there are tories (obtained, of course, because thousands - hundreds of thou-

sands --- of people who are working

Italy's Gazz Sport. There are a few problems, of course, in the eyes of the European

some maybe a walkie talkie," said

news media: Water for \$1.50 a glass. Fleabag hotels at \$100 a night.

The city's 1,000 murders a year. Police helicopters that swoop down on even playground lights. "Hollyweird" with its filthy streets, pimps, "learner-permit

the Olympics, the locals got exasperated with all the negative comments of their television commentators, who seemed to be looking for anti-American angles on every-

the White House.

"Forget the bigger ideology of hate," advised a Daily Kathimerini columnist.

"Eat a hamburger, drink a Coke. wear blue jeans and enjoy yourself the way billions of free people whores," teenage dope fiends and around you are doing."

Page 16	·				
International Rond	Prices - Week of Aug. 2	Amt Security	, AUGUST 6, 1984	And Security %	Month Martin Ann Lin Corr
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Some Investors, Analysts Cautious as Rally Heats Up

By BOB HAGERTY

nal Revald Tribune ONDON - Without waiting for Henry Kaufman, the bond market is rampaging through its biggest rally since August 1982, when the chief economist at Salomon Brothers made an about-face and predicted lower inter-

"Investors are starting to come out of the woodwork," as one New York trader puts it. The closely watched 13¼-percent U.S. Treasury bonds of 2014 ended the week at 105%, up 5% points in the past two weeks. That surge in price has knocked the yield down to 12.51 percent from 13.18 percent, on an annual basis. After a long hesitation, even the Eurobond market joined the

Furobond Yields
for Week Ended Aug. 1
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rally in earnest last week. Prices on straight dollar-denominated issues climbed. three to four points. But many investors, hardened by the almost-unremitting slump of the past year, are not ready to bet huge sums on a repeat of 1982's volcanic

Among the cautions is Charles Jackson, a senior bond portfolio manager at Citibank in London. He observes that the bond and currency markets are radiating contradictions. The bond romp points to expectations of a steep drop in interest rates. The dollar's persisting strength, though mildly dented late last week, can be read

as a sign that foreign investors expect U.S. rates to stay high. "The jury is still out" on the likely direction of rates, Mr.

Even so, Leo Loretan, Eurobond manager at Bank Julius Baer. & Co. in Switzerland, who recently broke his shoulder in a bicycle accident, finds the bond market somewhat safer than the streets of Zurich. He looks for a consolidation this week but expects the market to remain firm. Over the past two months, Mr. Loretan has raised the dollar weighting of the international bond fund he manages to 33 percent from 25 percent.

ESPITE the rally, Eurobond houses coaxed few new issues into the market as borrowers continued to find the U.S. market cheaper. Finland, for example, sold on the U.S. market \$100 million of bonds priced to yield 13.34 percent. Bond dealers in London estimated that Finland would have paid 25 to 30 more basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to borrow on the Eurobond market.

Among the few new Eurobond issues was \$100 million of five-year, 13%-percent bonds from the Gram Finance NV unit of Great American First Savings Bank. The issue, Great American's first on the Euromarket, is backed up by a pool of U.S. government agency paper, ensuring a triple-A rating. The bonds were trading Friday afternoon at about 100.5, to yield 13.24 percent. By contrast, five-year U.S. Treasury bonds were yielding 12.47 (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

4 Israel Banks Charged With Forming Cartel

orming an illegal cartel to fix inter-st rates paid to customers, a The reports nstry Ministry said Sunday. Charges were filed Friday

owed reports here that the heads of he four banks acted together to old down interest rates paid on ertificates of deposit held by the

The reports said the four had ecided at meetings last year to imultaneously reduce the annual

Bank Talks With Stockbrokerage

International Herald Tribune LONDON -- Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. is holding talks aimed at obtain-ing a stake in James Capel & Co., one of London's biggest stockbrokerages, according to the Sunday Telegraph.

The newspaper quoted one of Capel's senior partners as saying the discussions had been in progress for some time but that Capel was keeping its options

Most of London's top 20 securities firms have formed alliances with banks and other outside shareholders in the past year. The moves are in prepara-tion for tougher competition expected to result from the abolition of fixed minimum commissions on trading in stocks and bonds in 1986.

were the chairman of Bank Leumi, gainst Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoa- Ernst Yafet, the managing director cits, which the Democrats contend House."
m. Israel Discount Bank and of Bank Hapoalim, Giora Gazit, Inited Mizrahi Bank, the spokes-aan said.

The government statement folUnited Mizrahi Bank's managing

director, Aharon Meir. The charges followed 18 troubled months for the Israeli banking system, which has seen two stock market crises, a scandal about pur-ported mismanagement and fraud in Bank Hapcalim, and their first trading losses after five years of

unprecedented growth.

The government spokesman said the charges against the banks were filed under the restrictive business practices law, which oblige businesses wanting to form a cartel to seek government permission.

Bank Hapoalim and United Mizrahi Bank spokesmen declined to comment.

The reports said the banks had decided to drop the interest rates on their certificates of deposit after the Bank of Israel, Israel's central bank, refused in June 1983 to let them increase interest charged on

It said this created a situation in which clients could borrow money from the bank at low interest and make a profit at the bank's expense by reinvesting the funds in certifi-cates of deposit bearing a higher

interest rate. All four banks declared trading losses for 1983, totaling \$230 mil-

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 3, excluding fees. fficial fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

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Purchasers In U.S. See Slowdown

The Associated Press NEW YORK - Summer shut-

downs at factories contributed to a cooling of U.S. economic expansion in July, as prices increased at the slowest rate since June 1983. the National Association of Pur-chasing Management said Sunday.

The association's monthly report said July's production levels increased at their slowest rate since January 1983, as did new orders, the driving force behind future pro-

In another report, the Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization, said its index of help-wanted advertising in major newspapers rose in June in eight of the nine regions it mea-sures, indicating the possibility of sustained improvement in the job

The purchasing managers' composite index declined to 56.4 percent from 58.7 percent in both May and June. A reading above 50 percent indicates the economy is expanding, the group said. The report said 92 percent of the

250 purchasing managers surveyed reported that employment at their companies grew or remained stable in July, compared with 89 percent

Eight percent reported that prices fell in July from June, the highest number since 9 percent did in April 1983. Only 23 percent reported that

production was up, the lowest since a 7-percent reading in December 1982. But that was largely expected because 41 percent of the purchasing managers said their plants would be closed for maintenance or

U.S. Experiences a Quiet Gold Rush

Stable Prices, **New Methods** Lead to Boom

By Iver Peterson New York Times Service

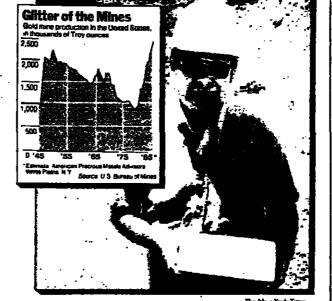
GOLCONDA, Nevada -- Its price performance has hardly been spectacular lately, but the hire of gold is gripping prospectors and mining compa in a gold boom across the United States like nothing seen since the

last century.
Suddenly, old and forgotten mining operations are reopening in such unlikely gold towns as Walnut Creek, Virginia, which is within commuting distance of Washington, and Ishpeming in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Hundreds of prospectors, usually employees of mining companies, are searching for new veins of gold in the West. And new strikes are making gold centers of California's wine-making Napa Valley and Nevada's northern desert.

U.S. gold production has jumped 75 percent since 1982, to nearly two million ounces this year, by some estimates. Another big increase is expected in 1985, to about 2.4 million ounces, as mines now under development come on line. That would be one of the highest annual production levels this century.

Gold is turning out to be the most profitable metal to mine in America these days, a better investment, in the view of the mining industry, than copper, aluminum, lead, zinc or iron ore.

In the last year, the mining industry has come to a momentous conclusion: that gold will not fall below \$300 an ounce in this decade, or at least not for



H. Daniel Harper of Pinson with a week's gold output.

more than a few days at a time. said Jeffrey Nichols, president of American Precious Metals Advisers, an investment firm.

"Miners haven't bet on gold like this in decades," he said So far, the bet is working. Gold passed the \$300 mark five years ago last month, and has not sold for less since then, except for a couple of days in June of 1982. That makes it just about the only metal with a selling price consistently above the cost

production. North America has a considerable amount of gold-bearing ore in areas close to the surface that was not economical to produce at \$100 an ounce," said Donald W. Busby of Goldsil hundreds of small gold mining years. "But now at \$400 or even \$300 an ounce it's become profitable, and it has opened up a new frontier for gold production in North America."

The upshot of such optimism is that the Ishperning, Michigan, mine is operating again for the first time since the 1880s. No one imagined that mining would resume in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, particularly at Walnut Creek, only 50 miles (80 kilometers) from down-town Washington, but it has.

In the West, mines that had been abandoned for decades are back in business in Montana. Utah, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Colorado, and the number of gold mining claims on public (Continued on Page 21, Col.3)

Oil Demand Up **But Still Below** Supply, IEA Says

PARIS - Despite rising deoil producing nations are still pumping too much oil onto the market and depressing oil prices, the International Energy Agency said Sunday.

port, the agency makes it clear that strong downward pressure on oil prices in recent weeks stems from igher output, principally by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It estimates that OPEC produc-

tion in July was about 18.6 million barrels a day, up from an average 18 million barrels in the second quarter of 1984 and well ahead of the output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels that OPEC reaffirmed at talks last month in Vienna.

"Gulf producers in particular have maintained a high level of output during June and July, despite attacks on tankers by Iran and Iraq," the agency noted, referring to the Gulf war.

The group said that with non-OPEC production also up slightly, world supplies were 1.9 million barrels a day above demand in the second quarter, compared with a 1.1-million-barrel shortfall in the first quarter.

Higher production and stock building by consumer countries from Kuwait.

As a key step in this direction, in the second half of July, although

Arab national oil companies some of the losses were recouped late last week. But despite depressed prices, the strength of the dollar, in which oil is bought and

passed on in lower import costs for mand in noncommunist countries. Japan and Western Europe, the

Page 17

Stocks held by members of the 24-nation Organization for Eco-nomic Cooperation and Development were estimated at 430 million tons, enough for 101 days consumption, on July 1. That is higher than a preliminary forecast of 414 million tons, or 97 days, made by

the agency a month ago.

The stock buildup has come despite rising OECD oil consumption, which showed a 3-percent in-1984, compared with the year-earlier level, the report said.

The agency expects OECD consumption to grow by 2 percent in July and August compared with the year-earlier period. It also forecast that demand would continue to grow, though at diminishing rates, rough the first quarter of 1985.

Members of the Paris-based agency include most Western in-dustrialized nations.

■ Arabs Call for Integration

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries said Saturday that Arab nations should fully integrate their oil operations and extend their control to sales of

should increase their refining capabilities, the 10-nation Kuwaitbased body said in its August-Sep-

Stock Market Recovery Seen as Election Boost for Reagan

By Michael Blumstein New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stock market gave the U.S. economic recov-

growth, employment and inflation brightened, a lackluster stock marception to the pattern of improve-

TEL AVIV — Israel's four larged with st banks have been charged with larged st banks have been c its deficits would bring about a nedy. The reports, in the Ha'aretz and damaging new outburst of soaring pokesman for the Trade and In-nstry Ministry said Sunday.

Davar newspapers, said the four interest rates, according to ana-responsible for it, but if there's a men named on the charge sheet lysts.

responsible for it, but if there's a rosy glow in the economy, it kind of

record, seems to have been swept aside in last week's stunning rally. The 236.57 million shares traded ery a rousing endorsement last Friday, up from Thursday's previweek, apparently casting off ous record of 172.83 million, brought the week's total to an unceral deficits. In the process, it handed President Ronald Reagan more. The Dow Jones average soared 36 points Friday to a six-month high In recent months, as economic of 1,202.08.

If the boom persists, it will be all ket was the most conspicuous ex- attention on economic problems.

"If the market holds, it's one more thing that will serve as an us for Kæagain," said

"It's obvious that he may not be

But the market's fear of the defi- casts a rosy light on the White

Felix G. Rohatyn, an investment ocratic candidate, Walter F. Mon-ket surge would help the incumbanker and longtime Democrat, dale, of economic difficulties ahead bent. "The market is smelling a visible and dramatic sign of prosperity that you have to overcome."

perity that you have to overcome." Specifically, analysts said, Mr.
And Alan Greenspan, a former economic adviser to President Gervincing voters that the federal gov-

paid by consumers on home mort-might result from Wall Street's sudgages and credit cards, are still high den optimism in comparison to inflation's low Dayton Du months. And the stock market's keep going up if the deficits go whims are such that share prices down." downward before election day.

said, "You have one more quite could lose potency as a campaign Mondale victory," he said with a

ald R. Ford, said that while stock ernment's large budget deficits are prices might still lose their steam, a threat to interest rates — a major in terms of debate, clearly it does campaign theme — if this fear is no give the president significant run-longer reflected in stock prices. ing room." The Mondale campaign tried on Interest rates, particularly those Friday to minimize problems that

Dayton Duncan, a spokesman pace. Unemployment, which had for the Democratic contender, said

might well reverse course and head George L. Perry, a Brookings Institution economist who is an ad-Nonetheless, the feeling on Fri-viser to Mr. Mondale, also sought day was that warnings by the Dem- to deflect suggestions that the mar-

In addition, some Mondale supporters argued that the stock rally had not erased voter concerns.

The deficit is still there and seems to be very much on people's minds," said Robert E. Rubin, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Mr. Mondale's finance chair-man in New York state. Nonetheless, Democratic ana-

lysts and economists suggested that Mr. Mondale might have to argue "He should emphasize that we're

building a larger problem for the longer run," Mr. Heller said. "We've planted a number of time bombs that are ticking away." Similarly, Mr. Rohatyn said that Mr. Mondale must convince voters that there is something fundamen-

tally unsound underlying the econ-"I happen to believe we're living on borrowed time and borrowed money, but it is not visible to the naked eye," Mr. Rohatyn said.

Steel Firms Get Merger Approval

WASHINGTON -A federal judge has approved the merger of Jones & Laughlin Steel and Republic Steel, which would create the second largest U.S. steel company.

The Justice Department, which originally opposed the merger, filed a consent agreement in March after criticism from Reagan administration officials, but said the merger was contingent on Republic's sale of its plants in Massillon, Ohio,

LTV Corp. of Cleveland paid \$770 million to merge its steelmaking subsidiary, Jones & Laughlin, with Republic and create LTV Steel. Cyclops Corp. and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. charged that the merger would violate antitrust law. But U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt ruled Friday that the merger had to be considered in the context of conditions in the U.S. steel industry and the impact of foreign imports.

Cost Estimates of U.K. Coal Strike Stir Debate

lion to public spending this year.

worthwhile investmen Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is embarked on a program to make a wide range of state-owned companies profitable. Mr. Law-son's remarks reinforced the view that the government sees the coal strike as threatening that program.

LONDON — Five months into National Coal Board from closing the strike by most of Britain's coal 20 of the least profitable pits and miners, analysts and politicians are reducing the work force by 20,000. struggling to measure its economic Much of industry agrees with the

cost. government. "Industry and com-Debate over the cost intensified last week after Chancellor of the ernment and the National Coal It was said to be the first time Exchequer Nigel Lawson told the Board," Sir Terence Beckett, directiminal charges had ever been House of Commons that the strike tor general of the Confederation of filed against an Israeli bank and its tween \$393 million and \$458 million to public spending this year. them to cut electricity consumption He characterized the expense as a by 5 to 10 percent to prevent power

"If we can do this, it will signal to the extremists and the moderate majority of strikers alike that industry and commerce cannot be brought down, no matter how long the strike goes on," he added.

Securities analysts in the City of London suspect that Mr. Lawson's assessment of the strike costs re-The strike was undertaken by the National Union of Mineworkers in flects cash paid out so far and that

DIVIDENDS EACH YEAR

SINCE 1912

The Board of Directors of ENSERCH

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a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents

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For additional information, please write

to Benjamin A. Brown, Vice President,

Financial Relations, Dept. M, ENSERCH

Center, Box 999, Dallas, Texas 75221.

record August 17, 1984.

the total costs are higher. Estimates week, the spokesman said. Keith of the gross cost to the public sector Skeoch, an economist at the Lon-range as high as \$85 million a week. don brokerage house of James Ca-Losses to the National Coal pel & Company, said the net cost to the Board are at the top of the bill. The board says it is losing about \$33 duced coal purchases, is probably million to \$39 million a week, but

tricity Generating Board has re- er costs would eventually have to sponded to the strike by switching a large part of its generating load from coal to oil Oil's share of prohave plans to raise prices or cut duction has reached 40 percent, production.

compared with an average of 4 per
State-own

man for the board.

some analysts put the figure at more than \$44 million.

Late last month, Norman Tebbit, the secretary of state for trade The state-owned Central Elec- and industry, warned that the high-

State-owned British Steel Corp. cent in 1983, according to a spokes- estimates the strike is costing the company around \$6.6 million a The switch is costing the board week. The company has cut pro-the equivalent of \$26.2 million a (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

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Page 18	INTERNA	TIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST	6, 1984	
MEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks awing the high, low, and leaf bid prices for the week with the net change from the process week's loss bid prices. All eventrations stocks week's loss bid prices. All eventrations stockers, inc. are not ectual transactions of sectors. Inc. are not ectual transactions of enters, inc. are not ectual transactions of are representative interdealer prices of later these securities could have been sold, for the country in the securities of the se	Soies in Net 1003 High Low Lost Chipe AIA un 122 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1%	Soles In Net 100s High Low Lost Cripe listen 39 5 24 45 274 274 274 274 274 284 484 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 24 45 44 44 44 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 24 45 45 44 44 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 24 45 45 44 44 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 26 45 46 46 475 44 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 26 45 27 374 100s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 26 45 47 4 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 45 47 4 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 46 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 46 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 46 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 45 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 45 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 45 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 45 46 475 47 10s 10s High Low Close Cripe listen 39 5 45 475 47 10s	Soles in Net 1886 . Helb Low Lost Ca'be CTG	Seles in Net 100s High Low Last Chaps 100s High Low Last Chaps 200 High Low La
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NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

lssuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield at offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NO)TES	<u> </u>					
Banque Paribas	\$150	perpt	*	100		99.95	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodolfans. Callable at par each year starting in 1987. \$150 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for top. Commissions 0.75%.
Citicorp Overseas Finance Copital	\$250	1996	_	100	_	99.70	Coapon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 51/2. Collable at par other 1986. Commissions 0.50%.
Kingdom of Denmark	\$200	1999		100	_	99.45	Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and affered rates for 6-month Eurodollars, or at the offered rate for one week Eurodollars, whichever is higher. Collable at par offer 1967. Commissions 0.75%.
Manufacturers Honover	\$150	1996	_	100	_	99.62	Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodolfars. Minimum coupon 54%. Callable of par offer 1966. Commissions 0.50%.
Lloyds Eurofinance	£150	1996	%	100		99.62	Over 3-month Libor. Mirrissum coupon 5%. Collected at par in 1989. Sinking fund operating in last 5 years will produce a 10-yr overage life. Increased from 100 million pounds. Commissions 1 20%.
FIXED-COUPON							
C. Itoh	\$60	1989	13%	101%	1314	100.13	Noncofloble.
Gram Finance	\$100	1989	13%	100	13%	100.25	Callable at par ofter 1988.
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	\$100	1991	12%	99%	12.81	99.13	Noncaloble.
Investors in Industry Int'i	ECU60	1989	11	100	n	97.88	Nonceliable, increased from 50 million ECU.
Primary Industrial Bank of Australia	ECU40	1993	111/4	100	11%	98.13	Noncoliable.
EQUITY-UNKED						-	· ·
Toshiba Ceramics	\$30	1994	орел	100		99.00	Coupon indicated at 34%. First callable at 102½ in 1987 and redeemable at 106 in 1989. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set Aug.

Eurobonds Rally but Fears Remain

ercent on an equivalent basis. A Japanese government guaran-ee backs up the \$100 million of even-year, 124-percent bonds rom Nippon Telegraph & Teleshone Corp. The issue ended the week at about 98.875, to yield 13 sercent, compared with 12.58 perent on similarly dated U.S. Trea-

The market for European curency unit bonds, glutted of late, emained subdued. The nine-year, 114-percent issue from Primary ndustrial Bank of Australia lipped to about 98.125, for a yield of 11.60 percent. That compares vith Friday's yield of 11.58 percent in the recent five-year ECU bonds rom Investors in Industry, the British lender to small business.

750-million deluge of new paper. mates.

Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and Denmark — carried the novel feature of weekly rate fixings instead of the standard twice-year-

Issuing houses hail this formula as a clever means of letting the buyer borrow on a weekly basis in the interbank market and receive interest on a three- or six-month

Usually, interest rates rise as the term lengthens. On Friday, for instance, one-week Enrodollar funds were quoted at about 11½ percent, while six-month funds were being offered at 12 percent.

pocket all of the difference. The cost of financing the noteholding Into the dollar floating-rate note on a weekly basis erodes perhaps a narket, parched recently, poured a third of the gap, one banker esti-

casionally go awry — as they did in day earlier.

1980 and 1981 — and yank the cost Eugene I of one-week funds over that of longer terms. That would spell declined to comment on the bank's losses for the noteholder borrowing investment practices or interest on a weekly basis and receiving rate outlook. He noted, however, interest at a three- or six-month

dollar investments and that over To guard against that threat, the Denmark issue calls for weekly fix-ings at either a six-month or a life of its portfolio has ranged from ings at either a six-month or a three or four weeks to around 34 one-week rate, whichever is higher.

Bankers involved in the new note issues say demand is particularly strong from smaller European banks and from banks and other financial institutions in Japan and The investor, of course, does not Southeast Asia. Some rival bankers contend that the novel notes are selling slowly. The complexity of financing noteholdings on a weekly basis does not appeal to many potential buyers, these bankers argue.

U.K. Struggles to Measure Strike Cost

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luding social security payments, jections for the British economy. Moscow Steps Up U.S. Corn Purchases Amid Reports of Rain-Damaged Crop

United Press International WASHINGTON - The Soviet Union, in an unusual series of corn purchases that has produced nearly daily sales for three consecutive weeks, have bought another 400,000 tons of U.S. com, the U.S.

government has disclosed. Over the past three weeks, the Agriculture Department has announced sales to the Russians totaling 6 million tons of U.S. corn and 525,000 tons of wheat. The value of the three weeks worth of sales has not been announced, but current prices put the total at about \$1

[Farming experts in the Soviet Union have said that heavy rainfall in the northern Ukraine has destroyed crops and reduced the flow of processed grain to state silos by more than a third, Reuters reported Sunday from Moscow.]

The latest sale announced by the U.S. government Friday will be counted toward the first year of the latest U.S. Soviet grain agreement. For the first year, the Soviet Union has bought nearly 12.9 million tons of U.S. grain, including 6.3 million tons of wheat and nearly 6.6 million tons of corn, as well as 416,200 tons of soybeans. Most of the recent sales have gone toward the agreement's second year, which will begin Oct. I. The agreement requires that the Kremlin buy at least 8 million tons of U.S. grain and 500,000 tons of soybeans

a year, or else 9 million tons of grain.

(Continued from Page 17) the loss of income tax and national Some analysts, assuming the strike insurance surcharge payments, powerld insurance surcharge payments payments and powerld insurance surcharge payments. ible to bring in iron ore and coal by ish Rail as trucks take over coal gross domestic product for 1984 transport, amount to \$13 million a about five-tenths of 1 percent from Various other costs to the govweek, according to Mr. Skeoch.

previous estimates. GDP is the total value of goods and services, extal value of goods and services, excluding income from investments abroad.

Britain's balance of trade on current accounts will suffer the equivalent of between \$589.5 million and si A4 billion, analysts predict, pri-marily because of the increased use of oil in power plants. Some of the oil is imported and the rest comes from North Sea production that would otherwise have been export-

But analysts continue to predict the government will remain within its 1984 borrowing target of around \$9.5 billion and they say that there is no measurable inflationary im-

Private industry has been largely

unaffected. The cement industry, one of the largest private users of coal in Britain, says it was not feeling the strike to any great degree. A spokesman for Blue Circle Industries, one of Britain's three major cement companies, said the coal board had been able to continue supplying the company's coal needs, and stocking legislation that would limit steel piles are averaging about seven to eight weeks.

Japan Sees Little Gain in IBM-EC Pact

By Andrew Pollack w York Times Service

TOKYO - The biggest winner from the European Community's antitrust action against Interna-tional Business Machines Corp., some experts had insisted, would be the Japanese computer industry. Since a settlement was announced company shipped its product below factor for us."

An official of one major computations here Since a settlement was announced

the agreement will slightly help the European computer companies.

Japanese industry. Others say it

But experts here contend that

even more blunt. "The European even more blunt." The European even more blunt. "The European even more blunt." The European even more blunt. dustry, or have no effect whatso-

IBM agreed in negotiations with

By Michael Quint New York Times Service NEW YORK —U.S. credit mar-

kets have extended their rally.

dominated by the belief that inter-

ty was in the note market, where Wall Street sources identified the

World Bank as a buyer of an ex-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

traordinary \$1 billion of the three-

year Treasury notes scheduled for sale Tuesday. By late Friday, the

three-year issue was offered by se-

curities dealers with a yield of 12.34

percent, down from 12.47 percent a

Eugene Rotherg, vice president and treasurer at the World Bank,

that the bank is an active manage

of its \$10 billion to \$11 billion of

Because the World Bank is one

of the most active traders in the U.S. Treasury market, securities dealers said its huge purchase of three-year notes is not as likely to

"disappear" from Wall Street as

Although prices rose Friday by

smaller amounts than in the two

previous days and there was an

ncrease in selling by some speculators wanting to take profits, securi-

ties dealers said demand from investors and speculators remains healthy. The buying of notes and

bonds is particularly remarkable,

analysts said, because it is occur-

Steel-Goods Firms

To Curb Imports

United Press Internal

WASHINGTON -- U.S. makers

of steel products say import restric-tions would raise their already high

steel costs and prevent them from matching the lower prices of for-

eign competitors.

Several of the companies, which

make finished items such as pipes

tee Friday that such curbs would make it harder for them to get the high-quality, reasonably priced raw

material they say is only available

port quota would perpetuate and widen the existing discrepancy in our steel costs versus those of our

foreign competition," said Robert Blinken of the Steel Product Manu-

facturers Committee. He said for

eign steel was 20 percent cheaper

than domestically produced steel.

imports to 15 percent of the U.S.

"The enactment of any steel-im-

from foreign steelmakers.

or tools, told a House subcommi

are securities bought by a pension

fund or insurance company.

est rates will decline further. For the fourth straight day, prices rose and yields fell for Treasury notes and bonds on Friday. Some of the day's heaviest activi-

European manufacturers gain that the information is not that would benefit Japanese computer much, for that matter.

that the information is not that companies because they are now companies because they are now

Prices Rise on Interest Rate Hopes

U.S. Consumer Rates

ring in advance of this week's Trea-

sury auctions totaling \$16.75 bil-

"A lot of people are afraid of

amount of securities have left dealer hands over the past two weeks."

Leonard I. Hess, an executive vice president at Gruntal & Co.,

said: "The change in psychology has been profound, and the belief

that inflation will stay low is

expect the decline in rates to con-

tinue. Mr. Hess said the combina-

tion of weaker business-credit de-

mands and slower economic

growth will soon lead to a down-

turn in short-term interest rates.

So far, short-term rates have not

Like many other analysts who

For Week Ended August 3

Passbook Savings....

Tax Exempt Bonds Bond Buyer 28-Bond Ind

legal challenge virtually unscathed. "It's nothing for anybody other While the company has made a But virtually no one says the Jap- promise to release more informa-

significant. companies because they are now "IBM is only releasing the super- the main suppliers of computers the EC's executive commission to ficial part," said Shigenori Matsu- and peripheral equipment that are provide technical information shita, chief engineer of the informa- compatible with IBM machines. about its computers sooner and in tion systems business group of more detail. In the past, makers of Toshiba Corp. Receiving such inin Europe had to wait until the U.S. saves effort, but it is not a manda-

been no victory celebrations here. This process took up to two years or manufacturer here, who spoke Some analysts and executives say and gave IBM a big advantage over on the condition that he and his will slightly hurt the Japanese in- IBM has escaped from its latest Commission got nothing," he said. than IBM."

IBM argued in negotiations with anese will reap a great advantage in tion about its products to help its the commission that disclosing in-their war with IBM. Nor will the competitors, the early reading is formation on its products earlier

point since July 6.

Employment data helped lift

note and bond prices at the open-

ing Friday, as traders concluded

\$455-million sale of zero-coupon

through underwriters led by Salo-

mon Brothers.

The main makers of IBM-compatible computers are Fujitsu Ltd. devices to attach to IBM machines formation, he said, "saves time and and Hitachi Ltd., both of Japan,

and Amdahl Corp. of the United States, which is 49-percent owned by Fujitsu.

But analysts in Japan say the reference was a ploy by IBM to capitalize on anti-Japanese feeling in both the U.S. and European in-

It also appears that the final set-tlement considerably narrows the scope of information that IBM is required to give out. The accord further stipulates that IBM will only give the information concerned to companies that are "di-rectly engaged" in research and development, manufacturing or marketing in EC nations. That could exclude Fujitsu and Hitachi, which make their mainframe products in Japan and have them mar-keted by others in Europe.

The agreement between the EC and IBM will not have any effect that the rise in unemployment to 7.5 percent pointed toward a less man for the Japanese company

The Federal Reserve announced Some analysts said the agree-Late Friday that business loans ment could actually hurt the Japa-outstanding at large weekly report-nese computer companies by making banks across the country, ex- ing the European companies stronger and less reliant on Japacluding bankers acceptances, rose

by a meager \$57 million to \$240.32 nese products.
billion. After rising by about \$21
billion between Jan. 11 and July 4, tion from IBM Also, in order to obtain information from IBM, Japanese compamissing the rally and are buying business loans at large banks have before the auctions," one securities increased by only \$546 million in dealer said. "A tremendous the past three weeks. nies would have to give the company the same information in return, making the agreement a "twoedged sword," according to Tamizo The optimistic tone to the Trea-Kimura, a computer-industry analyst with Yamaichi Securities. sury market has spread to the cor-porate sector, where declining rates

The most significant part of the nd strong investor demand have settlement, some analysts and execled many corporate treasurers to utives said, was the agreement by dust off their long-dormant plans IBM to release certain information to sell notes and bonds. Among Friday's new financings were a on its Systems Network Architecture, its plan for linking various computers and office machines tobonds due from 1985 through 2009 gether. The networking system has become a standard, and many comby Allied Corp. The bonds were sold at various prices and yields panies have sought to use it in their sold to offices with IBM main-Other new issues Friday includframes. IBM's agreement to release shared in the declines in the long- ed \$100 million of Archer-Daniels such information will make that

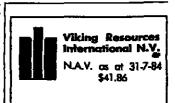
term sector, largely because the Midland Co. 13-percent deben-overnight rate for bank loans in the tures offered by Salomon Brothers But But it could also aid IBM. Many federal funds market has increased at a price of 97.241 to yield 13.375 European manufacturers, as well as gradually to about 111/2 percent, percent; \$150 million of General Fujitsu in Japan, had backed an-The 10.6-percent rate on six-month Motors Acceptance Corp. 12%-per-other networking standard as an Treasury bills is also up a tenth of a cent notes due in 1988 offered by alternative to IBM's. IBM has also percentage point in the past week and nearly a quarter of a percentage point since July 6. Thirty-year Morgan Stanley & Co. at a price of given some signs of support for the and nearly a quarter of a percentage point since July 6. Thirty-year \$50 million of Household Finance nouncing that it will provide more bond yields, meanwhile, have de- Corp. 12%-percent notes due in information on its own system it clined more than a quarter of a 1989 offered by Goldman, Sachs & could undermine the support for

Jacobs Plans Disney Fight

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Irwin L. Jacobs. a Minneapolis business man, has filed papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission preparatory to a proxy fight to replace Walt Disney Production Inc.'s board.

Mr. Jacobs, who heads an investor group with 6.3 percent of Disney, said Friday that he would drop his plans to remove management if directors abandon their plan to buy Gibson Greetings Inc., the third-largest U.S. greetings card company, for more than \$300 million. The transaction would dilute Mr. Jacobs's stake in the company.

A Disney spokesman said Friday, however, that the com-pany is going ahead with the purchase, Mr. Jacobs told the SEC that he would attempt to join with other major investors so that they could take advantage of a California law permit-ting holders of 10 percent to call a special meeting.



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Gol	d Opti	ONS (pric	es in \$/02.).
Prices	Aeg.	ź	Feb.
350 360	725-675	19752175	
360	250 375	14/5-16/5	2222
370	075 175	10.50-12.00	1900-71.00
380		7.50- 9.00	1450.1650
370 380 390		500- 650	1100-1300
400		350-500	175 1025

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As of August 1, 1984

First Interstate Bancorp

is pleased to announce the acquisition of

Continental Illinois Limited

and its change of name to

First Interstate Limited (A Recognised Bank by the Bank of England under the Banking Act 1979)

First Interstate Limited 162 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BS, England

percentage point in the past week Co. at a price of 100.

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J. J. Pinola, Chairman

W. A. Page, Managing D. Gates, Managing P. J. Truffert, Managing E. D. Darras P-M. Jacques D. G. Lord

E. A. F. Rides

B. G. Willison, Deputy Chairman

Executive Directors

K.W. Cunningham, Managing

M. D. Posen, *Managing* A. S. Wilson, *Managing* P. L. Gersh

C. E. Law A. A. Morante R. H. Waldman

Principal Activities

Securities Sales and Trading, Treasury D. Gates, L.Y. Crammond, K. L. Hall, M. Isherwood, S. McWhir, P. Savage, S. L. Siu, R. M. Thomas,

New Issue Underwriting

P. J. Truffert

Interest Rate and Currency Swaps A. S. Wilson, K. St. J. Martin

Real Estate Finance, Trade Finance

M. D. Posen, E. A. F. Rides, W. H. Adams, G. C. Morris

K.W. Cunningham, E. D. Darras, P. L. Gersh, P-M. Jacques, C. E. Law, D. G. Lord, A. A. Morante, R. H. Waldman, R. Cohen, I. H. Elstein

Consolidated Balance Sheet (audited at June 30, 1984)

£ Liabilities

	000's	000's
Cash, balances at bankers, money at		Share capital and reserves:
call and short notice	1,554	Share capital, authorised, issued and fully paid
Listed securities	9,267	8,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each 8,000
Deposits with banks and finance	•	Retained profits 7.127
houses	30,322	15,127
Loans and advances	17,163	_10,121
Lease finance receivables	4,946	
Amounts due from group companies	77,382	Current and deposit accounts 121,375
Amounts receivable from securities	•	Amounts due to group companies 5,124
sold	22,385	Amountspayable for securities purchased 18,302
Other accounts receivable	2,119	Other accounts payable 3,585
Fixed assets	252	Corporation tax 1,877
	165,390	165,390

First Interstate Bancorp

Consolidated Data (dollars millions) as of December 31, 1983 Total Assats\$44,423 ● Total Stockholders' Equity\$2,092 ● Net Income\$247.4

Asis-Pscific Bangkok, Berjung, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipel, Tokyo. Europe-Middle East Abu Dhabi, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan. Latin America Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Maxico City, Rio de Janeiro. North Asserica Calgary, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Sestile, Toronto. Offshere Islands George Town (Grand Cayman), Nassau.

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INTERNATIONAL	(Continued From Back Page)					
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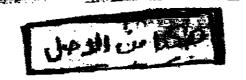
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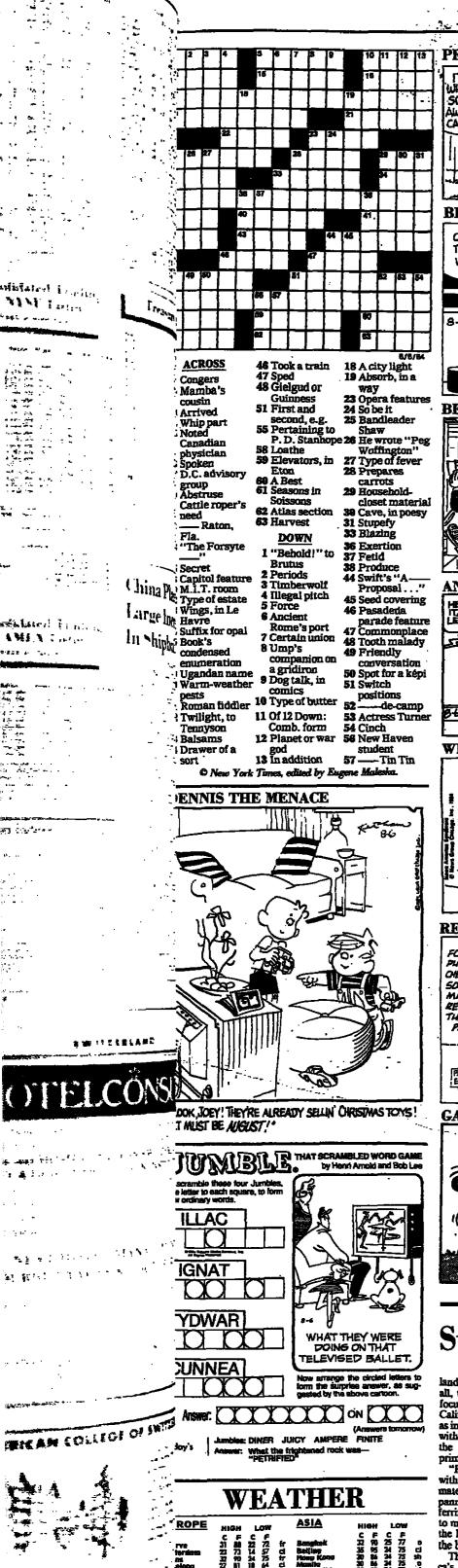
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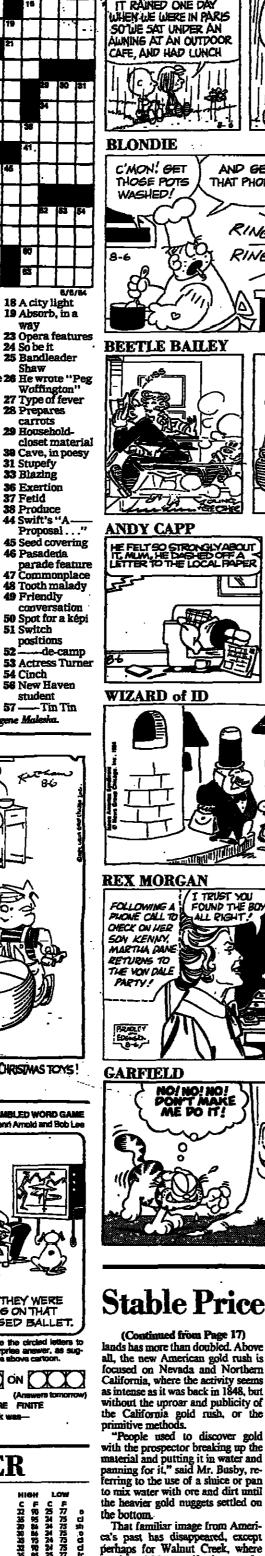
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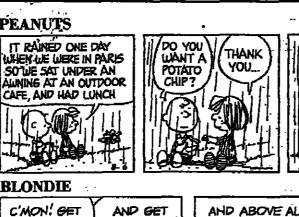
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BOOKS

TOUGH GUYS DON'T DANCE

By Norman Mailer. 229 pp. \$16.95. Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NOT until now have I been ready to confess that I am a writer," says Timothy Madden on page 11 of "Tough Guys Don't Dance," as if the reader might still be wondering who and what this protagonist of Norman Mailer's eighth and latest novel (including "The Executioner's Song") could possibly be.

But the reader is not wondering. One side effect of Mailer's having treated his nonfiction self so often as if he were the hero of a novel, is that a reader is now inclined to regard his fictional heroes as if they were none other than

So what if Tim Madden is presented as the son of an Irish father and a half-Protestant. half-Jewish mother. So what if he has been in his time an amateur boxer, a chauffeur, a bartender and a prison inmate (for dealing cocaine). We know, we know: he is, as a famil-iar disclaimer assures us, a product of the author's imagination. Nonetheless, we read him as a stand-in for his creator to a degree that we do with few other American writers.

In a way, this rescues "Tough Guys Don't Dance" from total catastrophe. I don't think that under any other circumstances would we be willing to tolerate some of the excesses of this helter-skelter tale of a man who wakes up one gray November morning in Provincetown, Massachusettss, to find a hangover in his head, a tattoo on his arm, blood all over the passenger seat of his Porsche and blankness covering much of his memory of the previous evening. We wouldn't put up with a plot whose suspense depends on the mist suddenly and arbitrarily clearing from Madden's mind.

We wouldn't abide the awesome concatena-tion of coincidences, which are excused by the narrator with little more than fig-leaf phrases like, "If it strains belief" "well, I can hardly believe it myself" or, "How implausible this sounds, but, do you know" and so forth. We especially wouldn't put up with the sudden almost mystical intuitions that guide Tim Madden past so much that threatens him.

But this is a world in which unique but familiar Mailerian laws obtain - a world of

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



telepathy and ego duels, of seance; and spirits, of overpowering odors and debilitating psychic dreads, of angelic visions and the Devil's fundament. It is the world that Mailer first brought powerfully to life in his novel "An American Dream," to which the present work is a first cousin if not a younger sibling - a world of sexual strut and violence inflicted on women, of phallic challenge and panicky fear

In it we encounter for at least the dozenth time the author's disdain for processed food, his contempt for plastic, his belief "that a man becomes a cop to be shielded from his own criminality," his theory that cancer is an objective correlative for psychic damage. We even re-encounter such favorite Mailer sayings as "Revenge is a dish which people of taste eat cold" and André Gide's "Do not understand me too quickly."

And, as usual, Mailer's characters keep busily warding off what Tim Madden, citing Freud. refers to as unruly attacks of homosexual panic. They climb phallic towers and boast of their prowess in bed. They cut up women with everything from orgasms to machetes. Yet paradoxically, homosexuals are granted license to be heroic, though few of those in the book end up anything but dead, presumably because they try to dodge their fates. (Tough guys don't

"I think about faggots and you know what I believe?" muses Tim Madden's father, very much the story's superego. "For half of them, it's brave. For the wimps, it takes more guts to be queer than not. For the wimps. Otherwise they marry some little mouse who's too timid to be a dyke and they both become psychologists and raise whiz kids to play electronic games. Turn queer, I say, if you're a wimp. Have a coming-out party. It's the others ! condemn. The ones who ought to be men but couldn't show the moxie. You were supposed to be a man, Tim. You came from me. You had

Did I enjoy "Tough Guys Don't Dance"." On top of the faults I've already hinted at —its implausibility and strutting out of too familiar strategems and obsessions — one could knock it for being rushed, repetitious, all too nearly an unintended parody of itself.

And yet it has that charming Mailer bravado about it, a willingness to risk being foolish just for the sake of feeling alive. It is as if the author had taken to heart his hero's injunction to avoid "the stupefaction of those who never dare to come near to themselves." As Tim Madden says while struggling with his computsion to climb the Provincetown Monument:
"All I knew was that I must climb it. If I did not make the attempt, something worse than panic might befall me. Maybe I learned nothing else from those old seizures of terror in the middle of the night when I used to sit bolt upright in bed, but, at least, I gained (could I term it that?) some small measure of compassion for all who are afflicted by the compulsion to go out and do what is absolutely not to be done — whether it is the seduction of little boys or the rape of adolescent girls."

In Mailer's case, his compulsion seems to have been to perpetrate a potboiler. One is happy merely to consider that by doing so, he has avoided whatever worse thing he believes might have befallen him had he not done so.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the stuff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South landed as shown in four spades after East had bid both red soits and West had flicting indications. East's raised hearts. Later three-diamond bid seemed

The three-diamond bid by East served a lead-directing purpose, and his partner obliged by leading that suit. When East won, he shifted

to a heart and South had to make the crucial guess. Had East underled the heart ace? Eventually he misguessed by putting up the king and was

There would have been much to be said for this play if

ten. Then South could reason heart king. that East would hesitate to lead from the queen. As it was, there were con-

strong, but West needed some high-card strength for his raise. The diamond position was clear, with West marked with the queen. East had considered a falsecard of the ace but feared he would confuse his pariner.

A subtle clue came from the opening lead. With queens in both red suits. West might have led a heart. With the heart ace he would prefer a diamond

dummy had not held the heart since South might hold the

◆A0853 110 65 4AK75 WEST EAST(D) MinN SOUTH ♠ K 1064 ™ K 63 **₽**Q842 North and South were

South Pass 3 & Pass Pass

Stable Prices, New Methods of Recovery Lead to Quiet Gold Rush in U.S.

(Continued from Page 17) lands has more than doubled. Above all, the new American gold rush is focused on Nevada and Northern California, where the activity seems as intense as it was back in 1848, but without the uproar and publicity of the California gold rush, or the primitive methods.

People used to discover gold with the prospector breaking up the material and putting it in water and panning for it," said Mr. Busby, referring to the use of a sinice or pan to mix water with ore and dirt until the heavier gold nuggets settled on the bottom. That familiar image from Ameri-

tourists visiting a gift shop at the rehabilitated mine can purchase a pan and a bucket of "yellow dirt" and try out panning. The new American gold mine is an open pit operation that has been so common a fixture in coal and copper country. And the chief mining tool is the huge, heavy-duty yel-low ore truck, with its giant black

tires, the sort of vehicle used in highway construction. It can carry 10 tons of dirt and ore in a single trip to a nearby refinery. The vast terraced pits follow a gold-bearing deposit down into the earth, Homestake Mining Co., the largest U.S. gold producer, is developing such an open-pit mine, a mile long and a half-mile wide, in the

Lake Berryessa resort area of the Napa Valley north of San Francisco. Other breakthroughs in gold recovery owe more to chemistry than to heavy-duty equipment. Heap leaching, for example, an old trick for squeezing every last bit of copper from ore by washing it in a cyanide or sulfuric acid solution, now allows gold miners to move far beyond the pursuit of the nuggets and gold flakes that were the staple of the last

"There's new interest all over the crease, U.S. output still amounts to even particles of gold too microscopic to see are recovered. The huge capital investment for open-pit mining means that most U.S. gold production is in the hands of the biggest U.S. and Canadian companies, among them Homes-

take, Dome Mines, Newmont, Kennecott, Norando, Hecla, Hanna Mining, Inco Ltd., Phelps Dodge and the mining divisions of such big oil companies as Standard Oil of Ohio and Pennzoil. Some, like Newmont, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge, are pushing into gold from other, unprofitable ores, particularly copper, that have been their specialties. But it is the little fellow who is doing most of the exploration, and some of the mining, too, at small operations scattered across North

Mr. Busby's Goldsil Mining of Denver typifies the breed. The company was formed five years ago as a limited partnership of small inves-tors, with Mr. Busby putting up \$1 million, the largest amount. Its drilling rigs sank holes in the West and in Canada in search of new veins. The company finally found one, in Canada, and production is just getting under way in an open-pit operation. Meanwhile, to raise new money, Goldsil did what many of the thousands of other gold partnerships have done: It went public and

its stock is traded over the counter. The new confidence that the price of gold will remain well above production costs has set off gold booms in other countries, too. Canada is engaged in its biggest gold rush in years, particularly in the Hemio re-gion of Ontario, and production at Echo Bay Co.'s new Lupin Mine in the Northwest Territories is shooting up. Gold discoveries in the Amazon region have made Brazil a big power in gold production, pushing it past the United States in 1983 into third place in total production, behind South Africa and Canada.

world because the sharp rise in prices back in 1979 and 1980 tended to spur explorations," said J.M. Lucas, gold analyst with the U.S. Bureau of Mines. "So you've got booms going now in places like Brazil, Australia, the Phillippines and Peru, too. Just about everywhere these days there's a considerable interest in

This gold rush is somewhat different from previous U.S. booms. The Alaskan gold rush of the late 19th century was set off by the Klondike find, with little regard for such niceties as production costs and profit margins. There was a flurry of activity in the 1930s, after President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 fixed the price of gold at \$35 an ounce, a sudden jump from \$20. And gold production rose in the postwar period to a high of 2.3 million ounces in 1950, pulled along by the greatly increased mining for all metals in those boom years.

Through all those upturns, gold was valued as a form of money, a status it lost with the advent of floating exchange rates in the 1970s. Today's gold rush is driven entirely by the profit that mining companies see in taking gold from the ground at a maximum cost of \$200 to \$275 an ounce and selling it at more than \$300 an ounce.

That sort of profit potential aphas pushed up American production from 964.000 ounces in 1979 to nearly two million, with most of that rise appearing in the last two years. Around 30 American mines have

ared late in 1978 when the price of gold passed \$200 an ounce for the first time, and never turned back. It even shot above \$800 an ounce for a brief period in January 1980, driven in part by the Soviet intervention in Aighanistan. That set off the exploration and mine development that

Despite the rapid production in-

been opened this decade

push exploration and to operate one or two small mines, usually in the West. Goldsil was one of these. So is Pinson Mining Co., a partnership of three Canadian companies, Rayrock Mines Inc., Siscoe Metals Inc. and

less than 5 percent of the world's total production, which rose from 39 million ounces in 1978 to 42.7 million ounces in 1982, the last year for which hard figures are available from the Bureau of Mines. But American production through 1982 represented the sharpest increase over a five-year period of any major

producing nation.
Part of the industry's confidence about prices stems from production costs in South Africa, which provides 60 percent of the world's gold from old, deep mining operations increasingly more expensive to operate. That cost is now about \$215 an ounce and it is unlikely to fall below \$200 an ounce, even when devalua-tions of the South African rand push down production costs in terms of dollars, Mr. Busby said.

"When one country has that much of the market," he said, "what it costs them to produce the gold is going to determine what the rest of us are going to pay for it."

Oversupply is also a potential price depressant. Gold, in fact, is always in surplus. Only part of the output is needed for icwelry and industrial uses; the rest is held by governments and investors. As this surplus rises, the price tends to drop, until it gets low enough to set off a new round of buying, even in periods of high interest rates and a strong dollar. The trigger price, Mr. Nichols said, has turned out, so far, to be above \$300.

Much investor interest is focused on the numerous small companies that have appeared since 1980 to Lacana Mines Inc., and a handful of individual investors.

Here in the middle of the northern desert of Nevada, which produces more gold than any other state, halfway up a dirt road between the golden-named towns of Golconda and Midas, Pinson operates a highly suc-cessful small mine and mill that exemplifies many of the qualities of the new operators and the new gold technology.

Like many other U.S. gold mining operations, the Pinson mine is on ground that was worked before and all but abandoned in the 1930s as played out. But the rising gold price prompted new activity in 1980 and and the newly-formed Pinson company started exploratory drilling.

"It's no secret that price decides everything," said H. Daniel Harper, a veteran uranium and copper miner who manages the Pinson mine and its 140 workers. "You can do a lot of mining at \$350 an ounce but if gold went down to \$100 you'd see a lot of mines go out of business, including probably our own." The Pinson mine is an open pit

operation named for a French prospector who worked these parts in the last century. It taps a lode about 100 feet (30 meters) wide that drops about 250 feet into the side of the Osgoode mountains.

The lode contains about three million tons of ore with a grade of .093, or .093 ounces of gold per ton. It almost went undiscovered. The newly-formed Pinson company had drilled 17 holes without finding enough gold to justify mining. The 18th was to be the last and it struck

the lode now being mined. The high-grade ore from that lode is pulverized at the company's nearby mill to a powder as fine as flour, which is then soaked in a cyanide liquid that changes the gold chemi-cally so that it adheres to an electrode insert in the solution, plating the electrode much as chrome plates metal. In the final production step,

the gold is melted off the electrode. which looks like steel wool, and formed into bars.

Pinson also has about 2.3 million tons of ore containing no more than .04 ounces per ton of gold. That requires the processing of 25 tons of ore to produce one ounce of gold, a process considered too costly until the advent of heap leaching and the

rise in the price of gold in the 1980s. Pinson now has three "heaps" consisting of about 90,000 tons of low-grade ore spread out to a thickness of about 15 feet on clay pads with gutters running around their edges. On these heaps, a solution of cyanide and water is sprayed through rotating nozzles. As the cyanide seeps down into the heap and penetrates the ore, it draws the gold out. The gold-enriched cyanide water runs into the gutters, where it is collected and pumped to the mill for processing into gold bars,

One of those bars, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 ounces, represents a week's work, as Mr. Harper likes to note, while holding the bar in his hands.

"It seems funny that this little thing can support 140 men for a week and provide a profit for the partners and pay all the taxes." he said, "It's quite concentrated."

The bar has been selling for \$370,000 to \$444,000. With a production cost of \$180 per ounce, fairly typical for the new mines that have opened in the West, the profit per bar is \$190,000 to \$220,000, a healthy return for Pinson's start-up investment of \$18 million and a mine life of at least 10 years.

That sort of return tends to stimulate some very enthusiastic talk.

"Gold is a phenomenon that has very little downside and nothing but an upside," said Mr. Busby of Goldsil, which has not sold any gold yet from the mine it is developing in Canada. So do you think we're bullishion gold?

LANGUAGE

The Politics of Gender

By William Safire WASHINGTON — At the Democratic convention of

1984, sex disappeared. For some inexplicable reason, the word sex - probably from the Latin secure, "to cut, divide," and meaning the division into male and female — has been deemed 100 provocative to say out loud or to put into print. Not since Victorian prudes substituted limbs for legs as in "piano limbs" — has cuphemism held such sway.

Only a few years ago, the proponents of the equal rights amendment did not blush to strike down discrimination "on account of sex." Now, however, sex is taboo. The new word to characterize maleness and femaleness is gender.

It has become useless to argue any longer that gender, in most Indo-European languages, is a grouping without human groupies. in French, le livre is a book and la livre is a pound, but that does not mean books are for men and pounds are for women.

Such defenses based on logic are now useless. The rush of references, from the podium to the punditor-ium, to Geraldine Ferraro as "the first of her gender" to achieve nation to the vice presidency has buried all organized resistance to the euphemism. Evidently the English language needs a word to be synonymous with sex and yet not seem sexy or sexist, and further resistance is pedantry.

What next? Since gender is more neutral than sex, what will gender-ism signify? Perhaps a raised consciousness of the need for equality; on that principle, genderist is the opposite of sexist, as we take the high road to glittering generalities.

GERALDINE A. Ferraro that is her maiden name - prefers the honorific Ms. However, many newspapers and magazines have stoutly resisted the adoption of Ms. some because it seems like propaganda for the women's movement, others because it conveys less information than Miss (used when the woman is single, or is using her maiden name) or Mrs. (used when

the person is married or widowed). To those publications resisting the privacy-protecting Ms., the Democratic vice-presidential candidate has asked that she be identified as "Mrs. Ferraro." Her reason

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to the

ing is that Miss would indicate that she is single, which she is not, and Mrs. indicates that she is a married woman. But she is not Mrs. Ferraro. Her mother is Mrs. Ferraro. The Democratic candidate is the former Miss Ferraro, who is now Mrs. John Zaccaro, and who can also be described as Mrs. Geraldine Zaccaro or Mrs. Geraldine Ferraro Zaccaro. She has her choice of being known as Miss Ferraro or Mrs. Zaccaro, but not — to my way of thinking — as "Mrs." Ferraro, a person she is not.

You cannot simply decree, "Call me Mrs., because I'm married, but use my maiden name, because I don't want to use my married name." On the contrary, no matter what politicians demand, writers of English should be consistent: The Mrs. goes with the married name; the Miss goes with the maiden

If Mrs. Zaccaro or Miss Ferraro can be called "Mrs. Ferraro," why can't her opponent, Mr. Bush, ask to be called "Mr. Lincoln"? Miss Ferraro is not Mrs. Ferraro, yet she gets the honorific she prefers.

That's not quite accurate: The honorific she prefers is Ms., and the Mrs. is to her the lesser evil than to appear in a photo with her husband and three children with the caption identifying her as Miss, which does not quite fit in with traditional family values.

It breaks my heart to suggest this, but the time has come for Ms. We are no longer faced with a theory, but a condition. It is unacceptable for journalists to dictate to a candidate that she call herself Miss or else use her married name; it is equally unacceptable for a candidate to demand that newspapers print a blatant inaccuracy by applying a married honorific to a maiden name.

That leaves Ms. By using the title, as fuzzy as Mr. is to bachelors or married men, the person is saying, "This is the name I go by, and it may be mine or my husband's. and I may or may not be married." By accepting it, editors are saying.

This is what she styles herself, and you will have to find out elsewhere if she is married or if she started out in life with this name."

Ms. is deliberately msterious, but at least it is not deliberately mslead-

New York Times Service



A few of the dummies at Vent Haven, a small museum in Kentucky devoted to ventriloquism.

Ventriloquist Dummies: The Last Word

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

F ORT MITCHELL, Kentucky — Ventriloguist duranties et side to triloquist dummies sit side by side on folding chairs, staring straight ahead, wait-

But there will be no more performances. Ventriloquists who owned the wood, papiermaché or plastic figures have died, retired or

Their spirits live on at Vent Haven, the only museum in the United States dedicated to preserving the art of ventriloquism. Vent Haven is the legacy of William Shake-

speare Berger, wealthy president of a Cincinnati title company and lifelong ventriloquist. He began collecting the figures in 1916. Some of the dummies date to the 1850s. Four floated ashore in a trunk from a ship

wrecked off the coast of Texas. A ventrilo-quist, Will B. Woods, drowned in the acci-dent in 1908.

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Bunzli, a papier-mâché dummy, was found in the mins of a house bombed by Allied

planes in Germany during World War II.

Another ventriloquist, Charlotte Bern-Keller, and everyone in her family died in the bomb
Whenever ventriloquists were anywhere

But Bunzh sits in his bow tie and tux on a folding chair, waiting.

Vent Haven is a mecca for "vents" theatrical slang for ventriloquists — from all over the world.

Each year, a ventriloquists' convention is held there. Last year's gathering attracted 250 ventriloquists, several of them from outside the United States. This year's get-together was held in early July.

Berger, whose father was a Shakespearean actor, was president of the International Brotherhood of Ventriloquists for several years. Many of the dummies were given to him, purchased by him or willed to him by dying ventriloquists.

Dummies at one time filled every window of his two-story home, staring out at the world, until unnerved neighbors objected that the figures were watching them. To placate those with complaints, Berger

Whenever ventriloquists were anywhere near Fort Mitchell, they would drop in. Edgar Bergen was a frequent guest at Vent Haven. Berger has no heirs. When he died in 1972 aged 94, his estate was set up as a trust fund to maintain and operate the museum as a

center for ventriloquists and an archival repository for the art form. His will provided that a curator live rent-free in his furnished home. The current cura-

tor is Dorothy Millure, 52. The collection includes more than 500 books about ventriloquism, some published as early as the 1700s, several thousand photographs of professional ventriloquists and original sketches done during the lifetimes of famous 17th-, 18th- and early 19th-century ventriloquists.

There are 200-year-old English Toby jugs with moving mouths, ventriloquists' paint-ings with mouths and eyes that move, talking heads on walking canes.

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And there are the dummies. Bunzli and his friends, who are still waiting,

CE POSTCARD thrace Sanctuary

By Kerin Hope

C'AMOTHRACE, Greece - On this windy island in the north- ble in stormy weather, Samothrace ern Aegean, U.S. archaeologists, is on the main sailing route from are piecing together the ruins of a the Black Sea to the southern Acgosanctuary where, according to an-cient historians. Alexander the Great's parents met for the first

and visible from far out at sea. Karl Lehmann, the first American marks the site of the summer festival of the "Great Gods."

The chroniclers say King Philip II of Macedon encountered Olympias, a strong-willed princess from 357 B.C. and Alexander was born a year later.

Pilgrims to the sanctuary worshipped half a dozen "Great Gods"
— a "Great Mother," a fertility god, a pair of demons and Hades, the Greek god of the underworld, and his wife.

"There was feasting drinking, animal sacrifices and, for some visi-tors, initiation at a torchit ceremony into a secret cult that was fan ous throughout the ancient world," said the excavation director, Professor James R. McCredie, who heads the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University. -

More recently, the sanctuary was best known as the site where the Winged Nike of Samothrace, a late classical statue of the ancient Greek goddess of victory, was found. The lifesize figure, carved in marble with wings and swirling draperies, was carried off to Paris by a French diplomat in 1863 and now stands in the Louvre.

half of the 540,000-square-foot (50,000 square-meter) site. This year they are exploring the enclosure where the Nike was found.

"We no longer think the statue was part of a fountain. It probably stood in the shelter of a small building," McCredie said. Close by the enclosure was the

Stoa, a colonnaded building 300 feet (100 meters) long dating from the 3rd century B.C. The excavators believe it housed participants in the Great Gods mystery cult.
"It's the only building found so far that could have sheltered people," McCredie said.

Mountainous and still inaccessian. The sanctuary was closely linked with ancient scafaring.

"A purple scarf given during the ine.

A cluster of white marble col
A charm to protect sallors and travelumns, set against a wooded hillside ers from danger," wrote Professor excavator at the sanctuary.

Dressed in white robes, initiates joined a secret ceremony in the "House of Lords," a timber-roofed hall It probably involved ritual western Greece, at the celebrations dances and a re-enactment of the mythical rape of a fertility goddess. But with time, ancient Greek politics came to overshadow religion at the sanctuary.

"It must have been a backwoods sort of place until the Macedonians got involved," McCredie said.
"Then it became a symbol of their power and the chic place to spend a lot of money on buildings in the late 4th and most of the 3rd century B.C."

Diplomats from all over the Greek world were invited to attend the annual festivities. The sanctuary was replanned and elegant new buildings adorned with imported marble were crected to house the sacred rituals.

in II, having found himself the of the properties of the demonstrated his policies. in such buildings as the Temenos, a walled enclosure paved in marble, with an elaborate gateway decorated with marble coveries.

father's army on an empire-building expedition from Greece to In-

The most splendid structure of ali was Queen Arsmoe's Rotunda, a round, marble-faced building put up in the 3rd century B.C. by a Macedonian queen who sought shelter at the sanctuary as a politicai refugee.

all through the Roman period and was finally shut down in the 4th hillingston. century A.D., after Christianity became the official religion of the life heart Roman empire," McCredie said.

ed with marble carvings.

Philip controlled most of mainland Greece and was planning. During more than 30 seasons of land Greece and was planning a digging, the U.S. archaeologists military campaign in Asia Minor when he was mardered in 336 B.C. will?

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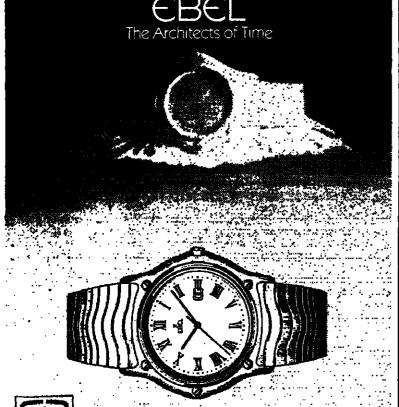
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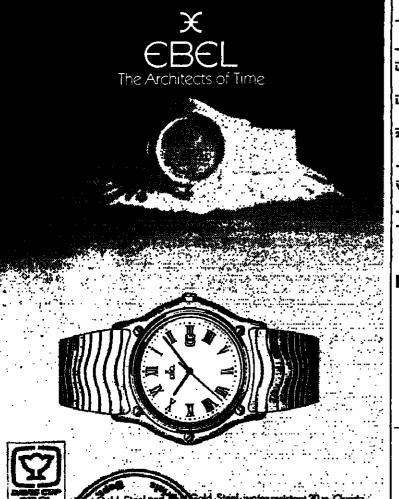
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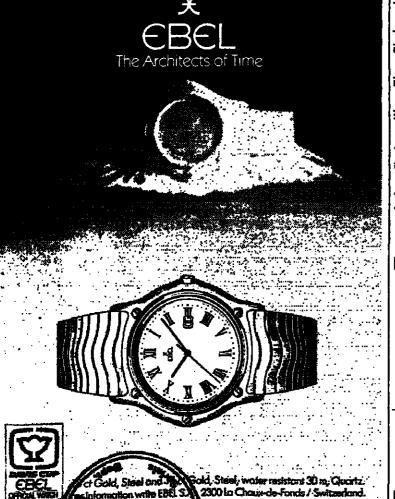
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